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Established in 1869.} vernment, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. Terms: $1.50 per Year

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

IT WAS READ IN BOTH BRANCHES OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

A Comprehensive Review Made of the Troubles That are now Existing Between the United States and Chili.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Following is the president's message on the Chilian affair read in both houses of congress to day: To the Senate and House of Representatives:—

In my annual message, delivered to congrass the beginning of the present session, after a brief statement of the facts in the possession of this government touching the assult in the streets of Valparaiso, Chili, upon the sailors of the United States steamer Baltimore on the evening of the 16th of October last. I said: "This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted in the criminal court of Valparaiso. It is reported, unofficially, that the investigation is about completed and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to his incident. If these revelations should be disappointing or further needless delay intervene. I will, by special message, bring this matter again to the attention of congress for such action as may be necessary."

In my opinion the time has come when I should lay before the congress and the country the correspondence between this government and the government of Chili, from the time of the breaking out of the revolution against Balmaceda, together with all facts in the possession of this executive department relating to this matter.

The President then goes on to give a true history of the Chilian affairs. He starts out by defending Minister Egan in his actions throughtout, from the beginning of the trouble down to the present time, and therein finds no cause for censuring that official for any action of his whatever.

Minister Egan did perfectly right in giving shelter to the refugees of the Balmacedan government; there was urgent need of an asylum of refuge and their only could it be found. The government refused the request of Mr. Egan for a safe conduct from the country on behalf of these refugees. It appears further that on one occasion the police agents invaded the legation premises using insulting and threatening language. This breach of the right of freedom was so flagrant that the Argentine Minister felt called upon to protest.

But the most serious incident disclosed by the correspondence is that of the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore in the streets of Valparaiso, on the 16th of October last. In my annual message, speaking upon the information then in my possession, I said: "So far as I have been able to learn, no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than than that it had its origin in hostility to these men as sailors of the United States wearing the uniform of their government, and not from any individual act or personal animosity."

The President emphatically states it as his opinion that our sailors were assaulted beaten, stabbed and killed, not for anything they had done, but for what the United States government was charged with having done. If that be the true aspect of the case the injury was to the United States.

After reciting the legal aspect of the case, the message continues:

The officers and sailors of the Baltimore were in the harbor of Valparaiso, under the orders of their government, not by their own choice. They were upon the shore by the implied invitation of the government of Chili, and with the approval of their commanding officer. If there had been no participation by the police and military in the cruel work, and no neglect on their part to extend protection, the case would still be one, in my opinion, when its extent and character are considered, involving international rights.

Then follows a detailed description of all the facts and incidents of the affair, but these are already to well known to need a reproduction. The message continues:

No amount of invasion and subterfuge is able to cloud our clear vision of this brutal work.

As to the part taken by the police in the affair, the case made by Chili is also far from satisfactory. The point where Riggin was killed in only three minutes walk from the police station and not more than twice that distance from the Intendencia, and, according to their official report, a full half hour elapsed after the police were upon the ground.

EVIDENCE OF ANIMOSITY.

The evidence of the existence of animosity toward our sailors in the minds of the sailors of the Chilian navy and of the populace of Valparaiso are so abundant and various as to leave no doubt in the mind of anyone who will examine the papers submitted. It manifested itself in threatening and insulting gestures toward our men as they passed the Chilian man of war in their boats, and in the derisive and abusive epithets with which they greeted every appearance of an American sailor on the evening of the riot.

The evidence of our sailors clearly shows that the attack was expected by the Chilians people that threats had been made against our men, and that in one case, somewhat early in the afternoon, the keeper of one house into which some of our men had gone closed his establishment in anticipation of an attack which he advised them would be made upon them as darkness came on.

These incident conclusively establish that the attack was upon the uniform and the nationality, and not upon the men. The origin of this feeling is proabably found in the refusal of the government to give recognition to the Congressional party before it had established itself in the seizure of the Itata for an alleged violation of the neutrality law; in the cabinet incident, and in the charge that Admiral Brown conveyed information to Valparaiso of the landing at Quintero.

It is not my purpose to enter here any defense of the action of this government in these matters. It is enough, for the present purpose, to say that if there was any breach of international comity or duty on our part, it should have been made the subject of official complaint through diplomatic channels, or reprisals, for which a full responsibility was assumed.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE.

We cannot consent that these incidents and these perversions of the truth shall be used to excite a murderous attack upon our unoffending sailors, and the government of Chili go acquitted of responsibility

We continued the established diplomatic relations with the government in power until it was overthrown, and promptly and cordially recognized the new government when it was established.

The good offices of the government were offered to bring about a peaceful adjustment, and the interposition of Mr. Egan to mitigate severities and to shelter adherents of the Congressional party were effective and frequent.

The charge against Admiral Brown is too base to gain credence with any one who knows his high personal and professional character.

In submitting these papers to congress for that grave and patriotic consideration which the questions involved demand I desire to say that I am of the opinion that the demand made of Chili by this government should be adhered to and enforced.

If the dignity as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed we must protect those who are in foreign ports, display the flag or wear the colors of this government against insult, brutality and death, inflicted in resentment of the acts of their government and not for any fault of their own,

PEACE IS DESIRED

It has been my desire in every way to cultivate friendly and intimate relations with all the governments of this hemisphere. We desire peace and prosperity.

It must, however, be understood that this government, while exercising the utmost forbearance toward weaker powers, will extend its strong and adequate protection to citizens, to its officers and its humblest sailors, when made the victims of wantonness and cruelty and resentment not of their personal conduct, but of the official acts of their government.

The principles which are maintained by this government in regard to the protection, as distinguished from the relief, of seamen, are well settled.

It is held that the circumstance that the vessel is American is evidence that the seamen on board are such, and in every regularly documented merchant vessel the crew will finb their protection in the flag that covers them.

I have as yet heard no reply to our note of the 21st inst., but, in my opinion, I ought not to delay longer to bring these matters to the attention of congress for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

[Signed] BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 25, 1892.

Obitual.

The remains of Jeremiah Dubbs who died of grip Saturday morning about 10 o'clock, were brought from Phillipsburg to this city this morning on the 9.17 train. The corpse will be taken to Centre Hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock, where interment will take place.

—The county statement will be out in about two weeks and then the people can read and reflect for themselves.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE TEMPLE OF JUSTICE.

Several Important Cases Tried, Among Them that of Commonwealth vs. Carrie Wilson.

The first proceeding in court this morning was the dismission of a jury, on account of one of the jurymen having occupied a room last night with the plaintiff in the cause.

The case had been tried and given to the jury, but no verdict had not been rendered.

Some undertaker was plaintiff and some township defendant in the case. This will probably necessitate a new trial.

The first case called for trial this morning, was the Commonwealth vs Andrew Osiclin, the Hungarian at whose house the drunken riot occurred on Sunday January 10, 1892. He was charged with violating the law by furnishing liquor to various persons on Sunday, and also by furnishing liquor to persons while visibly under the influence of liquor.

Witnesses for the State were Captain H. H. Montgomery, Mr. Lambert and James Wilson. Two Hungarians with unpronounceable names, and the defendant himself were witnesses for the defense. The evidences showed that the defendant some three weeks prior to the riot, bought three gallons of whiskey at Tyrone, took it home kept it until the said Sunday, at which time he invited many of his friends to come and see the twin babies at his house. That he set the whiskey on the table and the crowd helped themselves to it, and drank nearly all of it, became intoxicated and had a big row, and that nineteen were arrested and fined $5, each for their misdemeanor.

The evidence taken as a whole was conclusive that the defendant furnished the whiskey and was the cause of the trouble.

The court instructad the jury as to the law in the case and of course left the facts for them to decide from the evidence.

The jury was out but a short time, and returned a verdict of guilty as charged.

W. E. Gray Attorney for defense handled his side of the case extremely well.

His address to the jury was a fair one and quite ingenious.

But County Attorney Myers had the jug (not the jug that contained the whiskey) by the handle and the facts were too apparent and the evidence to the jury, asked them for a verdict of guilty, and got it.

The next case called was commonwealth vs Harvey E. Royer, Def.

Indicted for maliciously cutting down and hauling trees, growing in a school yard in Potter township.

Witnessess for the state John Bible, Wm. H. Lucas Mrs. Jennie Doup and James A. Keller. State closed and defense introduced one witness Charles Ormes.

Commonwealth vs. William Dinsmore. Indicted for receiving stolen property, taken from Robert Scott and Fred Smith.

First witness Robert Scott stated that the whip was taken from his buggy about last Thanksgiving day and found it about two months after at Dinsmore's house.

The whip was given up and he retnrned it to the owner a liveryman.

Mr. Harris was next witness. He is the prosecutor in the case. Evidence unimportant mostly hearsay.

Miles Walker next witness, he is the one that stole the property "a whip and some corn." He states that Dinsmore instructed him to steal a whip. That he stole the whip out of Scott's buggy and and took it to Dinsmore and told him I stole it from Scott's buggy.

Dinsmore said he would hide it for a while. I told him we had better black it so it would not be known. After that my brother who lives with Dinsmore, and I went out and stole some corn from Fred Smith, that Dinsmore told him to steal the corn He also stated that he had stolen five or six times and had been convicted of theft and sent to the house of refuge.

Dinsmore was next witness, states he did not tell Walker to steal the whip and that Walker told him he found the whip. He knew nothing about the corn until it was stolen and fed out, David Kincaid next witness knew Miles Walker for ten years. His general reputation for truth and veracity is bad.

Geo. Shunkwiller was next examined as to Walker's reputation, said it was bad.

The court dismissed the case as then was no evidence against defendant excepting Walker who was impeached.

Com. vs Harvey E. Royer—Indicted for maliciously cutting and appropriating shade trees on school land or grounds,

The Secretary of the school board gave evidence that the school district have owned and occupied the grounds since 1886. Several shade trees were standing on the lot in Dec. during institute week six trees were cut down, two maples, two white oaks and two hickories, found Harvey E. Royer loading the wood. John Bible passed the school Dec. 22 saw Royer and two other men cutting the trees and in the p. m. saw him loading wood, Royer said his father furnished two hands and himself two hands, and each had half the wood. William H. Lucas, Mrs. Jennie Doup James A. Keller President of Board since June last, has been director several years. House built in 1886.

Defense witness Pros. attorney Love. Harvey E. Royer stated that all done by him "the hauling of the wood" was by direction of his father.

At this point defence asked to introduce evidence showing that the trees growing on the lot were the property by Henry Royer, granted to him by the condemation based as part of the consideration for the school house site.

Chas. Ormes stated that he cut the trees and that Royer had nothing to do with the cutting.

The Prosecution objected C. P. Hughes one of the defendants attorneys, made an able argument in favor of his position, but his honor ruled that as the evidence failed to show that defendant cut the trees, he could not be held under the indictments and the evidence suffered was unnecessary.

Mr. Love then claimed that the indictment covered the hauling of the wood as well as the cutting of the trees.

The court then admitted the evidence asked for, and Harvey E. Royer was recalled, and stated that in 1886, at the time the viewers condemned the site the board told his father Henry Royer that he could hold and have the trees.

That his father refused to accept the $50 awarded and a second view was held, and $80 allowed.

W. A Kerr next witness states, was present at both views and that at neither time wa any action taken by the board as to allowing Henry Royer to hold the timber. Case rested, the court directed the case to be given to the jury to decide the fact.

Mr. Hughes proceeded to address the jury. His argumens was based upon the fact, or claim that as the defendent did not cut the tree, the hauling away was not a crime, at bast nothing more than a technical prespas and asked the jury not to put the cost on his client.

Mr. Love then addressed the jury and claimed that Royer had no right of reservation or otherwise to the trees or to anything else on the premises. That the site was selected on account of the shade of the grove or number of trees standing on the ground, and argued that malice was at the bottom of the whole proceeding as the trees were cut and the wood was hauled away during the institute, while the directors and teachers were absent and no one was there to object.

The court charged the jury, that from the evidence before Henry Royer had no title to the trees, but that if Harry E. Royer really believed that his father owned the timber and the question for the jury to decide, is, did he truly believe this? If not you must find him guilty.

But you must give the defendant the benefit of any doubt that may be in your mind, you may, if you find defendant not guilty, fix the cost on the prosecutor the school district or the county or divide it in such proportion as you see fit.

Jury find defendant guilty as charged and recommend him to ahe mercy of the court.

WEDNESDAYS MORNING SESSIONS.

Called commonwealth vs Miss Carrie Wilson, in Oyer and Terminer court, attorneys Keller and Hewes. Indicted for concealing the death of her bastard child. An hour and a half expended in getting a juror acceptable to both sides. The jurors were empanled, not sworn but given in charge of the officers to report at 9 o'clock to morrow morning. Court adjourned.

Court opened attorney Myers opened the case for the state. Stating that defendant was charged with concealing the death of her child. A female bastard child which was born August 31st 1891. On the day of the birth of this child, Mrs. Rote acted as midwife. There was no clothing or other preparation for caring for the child. About an hour after, the child was found to be dead. Mrs. Cramer sister of the prisoner buried the dead child in the chicken yard and covered the grave with rubbish. Soon after the matter became known, a justice was notified inquest held with Dr. Musser present. It could not be determined how the child came to its death. There were marks on its neck, but it had been placed in a box too small to properly contain it. The marks might have been caused by that, or might have been caused by the hands of some person. The mother seemed greatly irritated and annoyed on account of its birth. She being an unmarried woman. Suspicious were aroused that she herself had made away with it herself.

At least the death of the child was concealed so that it was impossible to tell the cause of its death, for the crime she is to be tried.

Defendant admits the birth of the female bastard child. Mrs. Rote sworn, on August 31st, 1891. Mrs. Cramer came after me to go over to her house. About half past ten, I went and found Carrie Wilson. She was then delivered of a live fat healthy female child. Am a midwife of 20 years experince. Stayed about ten miuutes after child was born, which was between 11 and 12 o'clock, put the baby in bed with its mother. The mother did not seem to like the child. She choked the baby and Mrs. Cramer took it away from her, and I placed it in a chair, and afterwards put it back in bed with the mother. She did not choke it again while I was there. At the time she choked it she called the baby a little devil. Did not return to Cramers till next day in the afternoon.

Cross Ex., the child did not cry at all, have been present at about 35 births. Babes as a rule cry soon after birth. I did not try to prevent Carrie from choking the child. Mrs. Cramer was not there when the choking took place.

I did not tell Mrs. Cramer about the choking and calling the child a little devil. I put the babe after dressing, back in bed with its mother and went home. The child was was dead when I went back next day. I did not see the child. Did not tell Carrie, or Mrs. Cramer, that Carrie had killed the babe.

Mrs. Hannah wife of Monroe Cramer, called and sworn. Carrie lives at home with her parents at Hooversburg. Carrie came to my house about Aug. 15th, 1891.

She was pregnant then. She came from Tyrone. Her child was born Aug 31st.

I went after Mrs. Rote, told her what was wanted of her. She came about 10 o'clock, child was born between about 11 o'clock or between 11 and 12. Mrs. Rote left soon after. I furnished the clothes for the babe, was in the room all the time Mrs. Rote was, excepting that I went in the other room after the clothes for the baby. After Mrs. Rote went I made toast for Carrie I left the baby in bed with its mother. Soon after 12 o'clock I went to the bed. The baby was dead.

I told Carrie and she said Oh, no it aint.

I laid it on two chairs, and at evening wrapped it in cloth put it in a box and buried it in the lower end of the garden.

Cross Ex., was present all the time Mrs. Rote was there, she first attended to the mother and after that to the babe.

Carrie said don't let the children hear the baby cry. The baby tried to cry but could not, and did not cry. I showed the baby to my little girl "two years old" I rocked my child to sleep and laid her on a bed in an adjoining room when I returned to Carrie, the babe was dead, Carrie had asked me to take her pocket book in which were a few dollars, and go to the store and buy clothing for the baby.

I was about to go when I found the baby was dead. I buried the babe myself alone, Carrie did not ask me to bury it. I asked her what I should do, she said I don't know.

Carrie was very weak and very nervous I saw Mrs. Rote next day, she asked me how the baby was, I told her it was dead and that I had buried it and asked her if that was not the best thing I conld have done. She replied yes.

Mrs Rote then told me that Carrie had choked the child, I said I could not think so. I afterwards told Carrie she said it was not true. Mrs. Rote and I went to Carrie's room. She then said Carrie choked the babe and Carrie denied it.

Squire Garthoff sworn, am the J. P. that held the inquest. Went to the grave, found it covered with radish tops, potato vines and a large stone on the top. Exhumed the body, inquest was held under charge of Dr. Musser saw a slight scratch on neck of the child, child had been buried three days.

Commonwealth rests, other witnesses not being present.

Atty. Hughes stated the defense side of the case stating that it would be fully shown by evidence, that no effort was made to conceal either the birth or death, of the babe.

Defense, Recalled Mrs. Cramer.

The reason we did not emply an undertaker was we were too poor to pay the expense as my husband was out of work.

Carrie Wilson Sworn

I left home and went to Tyrene last June am a dressmaker, worked at my trade. Went to my sister Mrs. Cramer's about the first of Aug. Several ladies called there during the month. They all knew my condition. I did not try to conceal the fact that I was enciente. I did not choke the child, did not call it a little devil, dont think I touched it at all, at any time alive or dead. The child tried to cry but could not, did not, something appeared wrong with its throat. Did not provide clothing because I was unable for want of money. Had only between 2 & 3 dollars. Sister told me she would let me have clothing for the babe, and did furnish it. After that I asked her to take my money and get some new material, she started to dress to go and, then looked at the babe.

It was dead, she told me and I said oh no it aint, she said yes it is, what shall we do. I said I dont know Did not know what sister did with the babe until she told me.

Cross Ex., Did not make any arrangement with any physician or with Mrs. Rote to attend me at my confinement. Did not touch the child at all. Sister told me she would bury the child. Did not tell Mrs. Campbell I would not get any clothing for my child. Never talked with Mrs. Campbell on the subject, nor with Mrs. Rote. Only talked with my sister. Sent for mother, Miss Rote tried to telegraph but could get no answer. Sister wrote to mother. Mother came, I told her at once all about it. No strangers came into the room during that time.

I was in bed very week and had no opportunity to tell any one. I did not try to conceal either the birth or death of my child. and did not choke or touch the child at any time. Dr. Hayer called. Expert evidence. Have practiced medicine nine years. His evidence went to show that a child that could not cry could uot live. Knew nothing of this case was called as an expert.

Perry Wilson, was called and sworn. At this point attorney Myers asked the court to take the case from the jury.

Judge Furst proceeded with an able and exhaustive review of the evidence, and explanation of the law in which all parties were mentioned and treated with the kindness and fairness for which his Honor is celebrated and at the close instructed the jury to find for the defendant, "not guilty."

The feelings of all present were evidently in sympathy and accord with the Judges lawful and righteous decision.

It was apparent that malice and busy bodys were at the bottom of the prosecution.

It was evident that the Dist. Atty. was only acting from a sense of his duty, and was well pleased to find that the evidence showed the defendant not guilty.

A Swell Luncheon.

The most recent social event of any importance was a swell luncheon given by Mrs. S. M. Buck, at her residence on Howard street, on Tuesday, in honor of Mrs. W. H. Esrey, of Chester, and Miss Dunham, of Philadelphia. who are visiting in Bellefonte, the guest of Mrs. W. F. Reber. To say that the ladies enjoyed themselves would not be telling half the story. Mrs. Buck is a royal entertainer and on this occasion she fairly outdone herself. Following are the names of the ladies who were present.

Mrs. W. H. Esrey, Miss. Dunham, Mrs. General D. H. Hastings, Mrs. W. F. Reber, Mrs. Dr. Seibert, Mrs. Wilbur F. Reeder, Mrs. Eva Rogers, Mrs. Jno. A. Aikens and Miss Mary Butts.

Assessors.

In many states, the township assessors, before they commence taking the assessment each year, meet as a body, that is all the assessors of the county, hold a meeting and agree upon uniform values on property. That is, they fix the value of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep &c., a maximum and minimum value which scale they all sign and agree to observe. By this means the taxes throughout the country is equalized. They also fix the value of lands so that real property of the same quality and equal as to location, will be assessed at the same value in each and every township.

Would not that plan work well in this country?

We will gladly publish answers to this question.

Go Home to Your Ma.

There were two young "Bloods" in our city from SnowShoe last night who seemed to think that the viler language they used the higher it raised them in the estimation of their listeners, ladies as well as gentlemen passing them, were compelled to hear, oaths and blasphemy one was about 18 years old and did a great deal of bragging about a horse that he wanted to sell, our reporter was informed, however, that he did not own so much as a goat. It is supposed that he was drinking "pop" or indulging too freely in gingerbread and peanuts, as he seemed to be somewhat intoxicated. If there are people in this city who make a business of buying intoxicating drinks for minors, it is time something is done as it is a common thing to see boys about 16 or 18 years old, (who should be "at home with their ma") grossly intoxicated.

Valerie;

A HALF A TRUTH.

BY "THE DUCHESS."

Her young face was a study, as she half-fearfully removed the cover and the tissue-paper below, and her startled eyes beheld, in a bed of cotton-wool, the loveliest bouquet of white flowers and maiden hair fern that girl's heart could desire.

She clasped her hands, and turned glowing, questioning eyes on Mrs. Fanshawe.

"Oh, don't thank me!" said the lady, laughing and shaking her head. "I am only a delegate. Take it up and see if you like it."

The girl obeyed slowly, the soft color deepening on her cheek as she bent over the exquisite flowers, drinking in with their delicate perfume a yet more subtle essence—for scent of rose and stephanotis does not quicken heart-beats.

"If I like it!" she repeated in a low voice, "Oh, what could be more lovely!"

"'Sweets to the sweet,'" said Mrs. Fanshawe, smiling. "Captain Beauregard asked me to give you the bouquet—if you will honor him by accepting it."

Valerie's heart gave a sudden throb, as though she had known the giver when Mrs. Fanshawe denied personal responsibility. Her lips quivered.

"Oh, how kind of him!" she said. But there was pain as well as gladness in her eyes, in her voice. She paused, perplexed.

"What is the matter?" asked the General's wife. "Is the other bouquet a gift, too?"

"Yes," said Valerie, glancing at Louis' bouquet—beautiful, but not comparable with Max Beauregard's. Yet it was not for this reason her eyes came back wistfully to the flowers she held. "And—and I don't know what I ought to do."

"Rather a crux. But if you prefer to carry the bouquet you brought, Captain Beauregard couldn't be offended, and I know he wouldn't be; he's far too noble-hearted a man for that. So you must make your choice freely, my child."

"But I would like to take these," said Valerie, still perplexed. "Captain Beauregard has been so good to me. Only it is my old playmate who gave me the other

Her startled eyes beheld the loveliest bouquet of white flowers.

bouquet, and he might be offended if——"

Alas, for Louis! If Valerie had been really in love with him she could hardly hesitate between his gift and that of a comparative stranger!

"I should think," said Mrs. Fanshawe, "that an old friend would not mind being set aside in such a case, understanding how you might feel about it. Still, Captain Beauregard would understand why you declined his offering, if you prefer that of your old playmate. You know the latter best, and I can answer for my favorite."

A half-smile flitted over the girl's mouth. She must make the choice, then, herself. She walked slowly across the room, and laid a half-penitent touch on the holder of Louis bouquet. Would he mind very much? He would surely understand that she would like to accept a courtesy from one who had been so kind to her; Captain Beauregard might be—not vexed, but pained if she did not carry his flowers. Valerie was perfectly honest in employing this argument, and this argument only; she was a self-deceiver—but an unconscious one.

Yes, she would carry Captain Beauregard's bouquet, and explain to Louis—he would not be angry. Yet her eyes filled with tears, and her throat swelled; it seemed unkind, ungrateful to Louis, but she had made her decision; she must not vacillate any more.

Perhaps Valerie did wrong; but she was too young, and was of too strong and complex a character to always choose the right as a matter of course when a difficult question presented itself; and she was, in truth, obeying a power within her, and which, undeveloped though it yet was, and wholly unsuspected of having existence, was far more potent than any *pros* and *cons* of ethics.

Mrs. Fanshawe smiled to herself as she saw that the struggle had ended in favor of the soldier. It would be strange if handsome, winning Max Beauregard did not gain the day; but she made no remark, and being now ready, led her young *protege* to the drawing-room, where they were presently joined by General Fanshawe, resplendent in full uniform.

"By Jove!" he said, when he had greeted Valerie, "you'll be Queen of Beauty to-night, my dear, won't she, Margaret? and the young fellows will all be at your feet."

"Don't talk like that!" said his wife, a little severely.

"Tut! the child will find it out to-night."

The carriage was announced at this moment, and the trio departed, but there was a little cloud across the sunshine of Valerie's mind. Had she not been wrong about the bouquets? It was too late, however, to retract what had been done, and she knew she would not have retracted it if she could, but it did seem (the conjunction of ideas only occurred to her in the carriage) that as Louis' promised wife she ought to have carried his flowers at her first ball. What if he should say this to her? She certainly shrank from her first meeting with him, and hoped that he would not be among the very early arrivals. Mrs. Fanshawe was, of course, as hostess, first on the ground.

CHAPTER IX.—THE BALL AT DONNINGTON.

Donnington was proud of its town-hall, and as there was not much else in the town to be proud of (said the military cynics), Donnington did well. The town hall was certainly handsome without, and it was spacious within. The rooms in which the ball was to be held were long, wide, and lofty; and the officers, having resolved to make the ball a success, had taken care that the decorations were plentiful, and in good taste.

To Valerie's unaccustomed eyes the *coup d'œil* from the entrance was dazzling. What would it be when filled with a glittering throng of uniforms and various-colored dresses!

The girl's heart swelled within her; she forgot all perplexity in the delights of the moment; the lights, the rich perfume of flowers, the harmony and variety of color, the suggestion and promise in all of greater delights yet to come.

"A pretty scene, eh?" said General Fanshawe, watching the girl's speaking face.

"It is like fairyland!" she said.

"I believe you know, for I'll warrant you came from fairyland. It will look still better by-and-by. A number of the officers have come from ——, fifty miles off, and a few from London; so the black-coats will be in decided minority."

"I am glad of that. They would spoil the look of the crowd."

"You are a true soldier's daughter. How you love splendor! Ah! here are the first arrivals. Who are they? The Mortons."

Father, mother, and daughters; a country gentleman and his ample wife: the girls richly dressed in London-made gowns.

They were followed by quite a stream of officers and their wives, sisters, and daughters.

Scarlet, blue, and gold satin, and jewels, glowed and flashed under the light, and gave fresh delight to Valerie's color-loving eyes. But now there was an interest keener far than this that made her watch eagerly the incoming stream, oblivious of the notice she herself was exciting on all sides.

Was she watching—as she should have been—for her lover—her betrothed?

Alas! no! it was no black-coat she hoped to see among the brilliant throng, but a uniform; the fair, boyish face of the civilian was all but forgotten—the bronzed, handsome face of the soldier filled the girl's thoughts.

Ah! there he was—a man to be noticed even among so many distinguished-looking men. How splendid he looked in his scarlet and gold lace! What a noble face his was! There was no one here to compare with him, Valerie said to herself, as she met the bright smile that flashed into his dark eyes.

He came straight to her at once, and clasped her little hand in his strong, firm clasp.

"Ah! Miss Herbert," he said, softly, bending down, with just a glance at the bouquet in her hand—he had seen it the instant he entered the room—"you are too good to me! How shall I thank you?"

"No, no!" she answered, shaking her head, "rather how shall *I* thank *you*? It was so kind of you to think of me!—and the flowers are the most lovely I ever saw."

"And yet scarcely worthy of their queen—

"'Queen lily and rose in one,'"

said Beauregard, drawing her hand on his arm.

"Do you learn complimentary lines of poetry for use on various occasions?" asked the girl, archly.

"What a cruel implication! I am sure I have not deserved it. Will you not credit me with sometimes speaking as I think?"

They were sauntering slowly through the rooms, and as they went men turned to look at Valerie, and the whisper traveled from mouth to mouth:

"Who is she? What an exquisitely-lovely girl!" "Who is that beautiful girl with Beauregard?" And Mrs. Fanshawe was besieged with requests for an introduction.

Valerie answered her companion:

"Then I should have to be very vain!"

Was she innocent or coquettish. He glanced at her keenly. Could she be ignorant of her own supreme right to compliment, even before she entered these rooms? And now did she not see and hear?

"I will ask you by-and-by," he said, lightly, after a pause, "if you still find your corollary good."

"What do you mean, Captain Beauregard?—you are talking riddles," said the girl, raising her eyes to his; but the smile, the look she met startled her with more than an inkling of his meaning; it was the admiration which says—"You ask, 'Am I beautiful?' Can you not divine—do you not know—that you are?" Admiration refined, ennobled by reverence, but unveiled.

The girl's eyes sank, her color rose, her heart throbbed with an emotion wholly new, bewildering; all her pulses thrilled.

Was this it—this what Max Beauregard meant? Was she so beautiful—far more beautiful than many of these fair women she saw around her? And he thought her so; it was not in idle compliment he spoke!

The hand that rested on his arm trembled; she glanced around her half-nervously, and saw men, and women, too, looking at her; she turned to Max Beauregard in a kind of mute appeal, like a child frightened by some wonderful and unexpected revelation, and again he smiled his bright, half-tender smile, and said, softly:

"Forgive me! you would find it out to-night, if you have never yet known it. Here comes Mrs. Fanshawe"—he changed tone and manner—"to rob me, and tell me I am usurping more than my share of happiness."

And Valerie was led away, half dazed with the new sensations that filled her, with Max Beauregard's last words ringing in her ears, to have a dozen men presented to her in succession, and to give her hand for the first dance to Colonel Lord Denmore, commandant of the garrison at ——, and a man of no small consequence.

She was beautiful. She knew the truth; but as yet not its power. Her pleasure was that Max Beauregard thought her so.

Oh! "fatal gift of beauty!" When she knew the full measure of all that gift conferred, how would she use it?

CHAPTER X.—THE FAIRY QUEEN.

When Louis Charteris entered the ball-room the first set was just over, and he paused a moment near the doors, feeling that he, in his civilian attire, must present a very homely appearance. He had never been to a military ball before, and the crowd of brilliant uniforms, the white or bright-colored dresses of the women, the lights, decorations, and flowers made a really gorgeous *tout ensemble*.

But where was Valerie? His eyes sought her anxiously, and while he sought he heard her name:

"Miss Herbert cuts them all out," said a man's voice near, and Louis, turning quickly, saw two young officers of Hussars. "There wasn't a girl in town this season to compare with her. She ought to go to town—she'd be the rage."

"All the fellows are mad to dance with her," said the other. "Didn't she and Beau look well together! It was worth while to watch them."

"Yes, and wasn't Dolly Chantrell mad at being cut out by a *debutante*, and mad with Beau for not paying attention to her instead of that divine Herbert! There she is, with Lord Denmore; he's quite smitten!"

Yes, there she was, sauntering slowly down the room "observed of all observers," leaning on Lord Denmore's arm. Louis, too, had heard enough. He made his way, with flushed cheek and beating heart, through the crowd to Valerie's side; and suddenly, as he drew near, his eyes fell on the bouquet the girl carried, and he almost caught his breath with the fierce pang of jealousy that shot through him. Not his flowers—not his! whose then?"

So close he was to Valerie, and she did not see him! he touched her lightly, and she turned with a start.

"Louis!"

Surprise, some pleasure, but something, too, that was hardly pleasure, and as she met his look her own sank, and the blood rushed to her cheek. She had been wrong, wrong—she felt it clearly now; though she could not comprehend the full measure of the pain she had inflicted; but this was no time or place for explanations and apology.

"Have you only just arrived?" she added, rapidly, for the sake of saying something.

"That is all," he answered, a little coldly. "Are you engaged for the next set, Valerie?"

"Yes, the next; but I kept the one following for you."

"Thanks." He bowed and passed on.

"Your friend seems ruffled," remarked Lord Denmore, with a slightly cynical smile, as they moved onward.

Valerie was too generous and truthful to permit the implication that Louis was to blame, although she thought he ought not, on so public an occasion, to have shown displeasure.

"It was my fault that he is so," she returned, gently, and Lord Denmore bit his lip, feeling that his remark was hardly, "good form," yet wondering who this was whom his lovely companion called "Louis," and who called her "Valerie."

Louis, at that moment, was greeted by a voice he was hardly in the mood to hear with pleasure; and yet the mellow intonation, the winning cordiality mollified him in spite of himself.

"Mr. Charteris!—only just turned up?—delighted to see you!"

And there was Max Beauregard, looking handsome enough, and with that *air distingue* which is more striking even than beauty, to make any lover jealous, holding out his hand.

Louis' brow relaxed, he even smiled as he gave his own hand in reply.

"Let me introduce you to some of our fellows," added Beauregard—"and you'll want a partner. I suppose you don't know many people here? Dallas," touching one of a group of young men standing near, "let me introduce you to Mr. Charteris;—my old friend, Lieutenant Dallas. Major Travers—Mr. Charteris. Travers, pray present Mr. Charteris to your sister—I see her yonder; I must go in search of my partner."

"Easily found, my boy!" said the merry Major; "follow the crowd! Lucky Dog!" he added to Charteris, as he led the new arrival to where a very pretty girl sat beside an elderly lady. "Have you seen the *belle*—Miss Herbert?"

Charteris laughed.

"I have known her the best part of my life," he said, drily.

"Indeed!" Major Travers looked at Charteris with a new interest, and whistled, metaphorically. "No wonder you look glum!" was his mental comment, "you're rather heavily handicapped."

"I must compliment you," he could not resist saying, somewhat maliciously, "it is a clean walk over. Miss Herbert has carried off the Blue Ribbon."

But as Louis made no reply to this speech Major Travers forebore. It *was* rather a hard case, if Charteris was "sweet on" the beauty to have to do the running against "our fellows," and especially Beau.

Meanwhile, Captain Beauregard led out Valerie, wondering, for his keen glance noticed a change in the young face, what had happened to trouble her, and he could not help connecting the change with Louis. Surely there was nothing between these two—he but a youth, she a mere child. Beauregard set his teeth as he passed his arm around the girl's slender form. "Child" she might be to him more than to Louis, for he was thirteen years her senior; but she was a perilously witching child.

But now they were in the dance, step to step, in perfect rhythm; Valerie had little enough of experience; but she did not believe anyone *could* dance as Captain Beauregard did; and he said to her, smiling:

"I knew you came from Fairyland. Only fairies in their dances under the enchanted oak could foot it as you do!"

She looked up, her great clear eyes full of laughter.

"No," she said, "I have only danced at a few child's parties; but you would make anyone dance, Captain Beauregard."

"Now *you* make pretty speeches, Fairy Queen. I wish you would admit me to your moonlight revels."

"Oh! mortals never are admitted—are they?" said she.

"I believe not; but I am begging you to make an exception in my favor."

"I will call a council of war among the fairies, and hear what they say," replied Valerie, gravely.

They had paused to rest.

"And if voices are equally divided—you will give the casting vote for me?" said Max Beauregard.

"I am not sure!"

"I am," he said, softly, as he put his arm round her again. "Are you ready?"

"Yes."

Her heart was beating fast. She was silent. She knew her companion was right; and somehow she forgot all about anyone else who, pursuing the jesting allegory, should have a claim for admission to the "moonlight revels."

Yet the next dance was Louis'.

He came up to claim Valerie as she sat with Captain Beauregard, and a group of other military men around her; and she rose, with inward trembling, and walked away with him.

"Who is he, Beau?" asked one of the officers, looking after him.

"Mr. Charteris—an old friend," returned the other, carelessly, playing with his mustache.

"A friend?" observed young Ludlam. "Ah! nothing more? Ridiculous if it is so!"

Beauregard shrugged his shoulders.

"I can't tell you, my son. Better ask him!"

But he said to himself, "A likely thing!" as he walked off to delight the eldest Miss Chantrell by asking her hand for the approaching dance; and Mrs. Fanshawe swept down upon the remnant, and declared she was not going to allow any idlers; there were plenty of partners, and there must be no sulking because Miss Herbert had vanished.

"Don't scold me yet, Louis," Valerie said, with a kind of gasp. "I know I have been wrong and unkind; but by-and-by, when we can be alone, I will tell you!"

"You *have* been unkind to me, Valerie. But tell me one thing now. Who sent you these flowers?"

"Captain Beauregard."

"I thought so! And you preferred them to mine, who——"

"Louis—not now! There, the band is striking up!"

Little enough did Valerie enjoy that dance, and presently said she was tired.

Louis led her apart to some chairs near the entrance to the adjoining room—a spot now deserted—and there they sat down.

Then Valerie, after a quick, nervous,

"And you preferred them to mine."

glance around her, said, pleadingly:

"I don't ask you to forgive me, Louis. I was wrong, but I was afraid of paining him; and I thought you, being an old friend, would not mind so much, for once."

"Yes," said Louis, bitterly, "you thought of the pain to him, a stranger, and forgot the pain to me—your promised husband."

Valerie started, and grew white, then flushed hotly. The accusation was true, and yet it came to her in a confused kind of way, that this aspect of the question had not been before her—was not now; she knew this without grasping the position, and was too startled and dazed by the tumult of feeling aroused within her to utter a word, or try to stop Louis when he rose, and, saying something—the words conveyed no sense to her—turned away, and left her.

For the first time that evening Valerie was alone; but she scarcely realized that, or whether the band was still playing, the dancers still dancing. Her one distinct thought was that she must master herself and wear a mask. It was her first lesson in the needful duplicity of society.

Someone was speaking—a soft, mellow voice. What was it saying?

"Miss Herbert abandoned? Why, how is this?"

The girl started violently, and looked up into Max Beauregard's handsome face.

"It is only a few moments," she stammered, hardly knowing what she said. "I—I don't mind. Mr. Charteris was with me."

"I saw him with you, and I saw him leave you—a recreant knight," said Beauregard, taking Louis' vacated chair, and saying to himself, "What in heaven's name can the young idiot have said or done to so trouble the child? And why should she care so much?"

"Ah, you must not call him that!" said Valerie, rallying a little, and trying to speak lightly; but she was too young in the world's ways to be successful.

"Not recreant," Beauregard answered, watching her covertly, "to vex you, and then to leave you? But, *pardon;* he is your friend—and so——"

"So," said Valerie, more steadily, but turning aside her face, while her breast heaved, "I must not let you be unjust to him. I am to blame, not he, and he has a right to be vexed."

"You are generous—to a friend," said Beauregard, bending down to her, and speaking in a low, quick tone, a slight stress on the last word.

He should not have uttered that sentence; he had no right to ask the question it implied; but he felt in that moment that he must know the truth; and he was a man used to resolve and to do in a breath, a man to whom suspense was intolerable.

Valerie started, and colored deeply. She might have resented the implication. Had she been a woman of the world, instead of a very young girl taking her first peep into it, she might have been flattered by it; but as it was—especially in her present state of remorse in regard to Louis—it seemed like disloyalty to him to withhold the fact that he was more than a friend to her. So, playing nervously with her fan, and turning away yet more, she answered, almost in a whisper:

"But, yes—he is not a friend—at least—you know—we are engaged, Louis and I."

It had not come out in very dignified fashion, she felt; but little cared Max Beauregard in what form the information came; the thing was that it was given; her own lips told him she was engaged to Louis Charteris, and all the strong self-control of nature and long habit combined could not prevent him going white to the lips, or give him power for another word for full two minutes. How great the shock would be to him he had scarcely realized until it came. We never can, in contemplation, fully realize shocks like these. Boy and girl love this might be; on the girl's side hardly love at all, in the sense of passion. But Max Beauregard was chivalrous in all matters of honor, and would have held it base indeed to disregard the tie that bound Valerie to her old playmate, the more that he knew that he could, if he would, snap it like a thread.

The struggle for self-command was brief, if terribly sharp; and Valerie, not looking at him, misread the cause of his silence. It flashed across her that he thought she was annoyed with him for speaking as he had done, and she said, hurriedly:

"You don't think I mind your showing what you thought, Captain Beauregard? I don't see why anyone shouldn't know."

"I think," he said, gently, "that you are kinder to me than I deserve, for I have no claim to a friend's privileges."

"Ah, but indeed you have!" said Valerie, with a desperate, unconscious clinging to what she felt was somehow slipping away from her.

"Then," said Beauregard, in a lighter tone, to hide the stab her words gave him, "let me exercise my privilege, and ask you to try and put from you what troubles you, and be happy. You are too young to suffer. Don't you remember Longfellow's words?

"'Enjoy the spring of love and youth—
To some good angel leave the rest;
For time will teach thee soon the truth—
There are no birds in last year's nest.'"

He spoke smiling, and, rising, gave her his arm to lead her to Mrs. Fanshawe; but Valerie's dark eyes filled with tears, and she felt that there was not much more happiness for her that evening.

Later on Louis thawed, and when he led Valerie out for his second dance, begged her in a whisper to forgive him; he had been cruel to show so much anger. But the load on her heart seemed scarcely lightened until it was Captain Beauregard's dance again, and then once more she was happy.

Sunlight was mingling with daylight when the ball broke up, and Mrs. Fanshawe asked Valerie, laughing, if she was satisfied with her triumph.

"I don't know," she answered, half smiling. "I suppose I ought to be."

Louis had said good-bye and left, promising to call at the Limes the next day. It was Captain Beauregard who brought Valerie's opera-cloak and wrapped it carefully about her.

"Fairies are scarce, you know," he said, with his bright, tender smile. "You must take care of yourself."

He drew her hand on his arm and led her out to the carriage, following General Fanshawe and his wife; then, as they waited while the elder lady was entering the carriage, Beauregard bent down to his young companion, clasping closely the little hand that rested on his arm.

"Let me say now," he said, in a low voice, "how, from my heart, I hope your future life may be very, very happy. Good-night. Heaven keep you!"

These were the last words Valerie heard from Max Beauregard for many a weary day, and she could neither answer him nor look at him. He placed her in the carriage, shook hands with the General and his wife, bowed as the carriage moved on, and, turning away, walked back alone to the barracks, avoiding all his brother-officers, even Hal Dallas. He was scarcely in a mood just now to talk to anyone.

But that night, so looked forward to by Valerie, so strangely mingled with sweet and bitter in the fulfillment of the wish, was, in all things, the turning point in her life—the commencement of a revolution in all that had hitherto made up the sum of her existence.

And before the sun, whose dawn had looked in on the brilliant ball-room, was high in the heavens, all was bustle and excitement at Donnington Barracks. At eight o'clock an order had come down for the —th regiment and the three companies of the —th to sail for Egypt in as short a time as they could be ready, and that meant only a few hours.

Early in the afternoon Valerie, sitting listlessly in the garden, trying in vain to keep the tears out of her eyes—and her thoughts from Max Beauregard—saw a mounted orderly at the gate. She ran down and took from him a letter.

"From Mrs. Fanshawe, miss," he said, saluting; and before the girl could speak he turned and rode off at a gallop.

Valerie's cheek blanched. Why that desperate haste? Were the troops ordered out? The girl opened the letter with trembling fingers. It was almost a scrawl:

"MY DEAR CHILD:

"Hardly time for a line. Our men ordered out to Egypt—leave in an hour from this. I am going to Alexandria. Will write to you first opportunity. Captain Beauregard asks me to send kindest regards and best wishes. Same from the General. Kind love from

"MARGARET FANSHAWE."

Valerie stood still in the July sunshine. They were gone then. "Kindest regards and best wishes" from Max Beauregard, that was all—all he would probably wish to say. And she might never see him again—never in all the long years she had per chance to live.

She went slowly back to the house, up to her room, and there she fell down on the floor and sobbed herself into exhaustion—sobbed away her childhood forever; the *belle* of last night!

CHAPTER XI.—TRANSPLANTED.

Drearily the days dragged on to Valerie Herbert. All the things that made up her happiness hitherto had lost their charm. She was restless and dissatisfied, longing for change and excitement—anything to escape this dull, stagnant life. She had tasted the wine of the world, and there was no going back to the old life with the old content. She had tasted, too, a yet more intoxicating draught; and song of birds, and shadow of woods, and sunny sky could no longer satisfy her. Not love yet—not the love it might come to be when heart and mind, and all the germs of the rich, impassioned nature developed into more perfect life; it was the promise of spring to the fullness of summer; heart and imagination dazzled, captivated. The girl did not even whisper to herself the word "love," but Max Beauregard filled all her thoughts. She cherished with utmost care the flowers he had given her. She even selected a few and put them in a little embroidered bag, and hung it round her neck by means of a silk ribbon. And all this she did without an idea occurring to her that any disloyalty to Louis was implied in this loving care of another man's gifts.

She watched the papers anxiously for news of the troopship in which the —th had sailed; and the very name of the ship, when she met with it, made her heart beat. But she kept her own counsel, even when Louis almost said he was glad the military were gone. She shrank instinctively from hearing Max Beauregard's name brought forward if she expressed any regret; but she thought it very unkind and selfish of Louis to be glad for that which deprived her of pleasure. Did he imagine, she said to herself, that she was going to live in the country forever, and content himself with his society alone?

One morning the postman brought to the Limes a letter addressed to Mr. Herbert, and with the Gloucester postmark upon it. Uncle Will did not receive many letters, and he did not know the hand-writing of this, but he carried it unopened into his study.

Half an hour later he sent for his niece. She found him sitting in his usual place, with a great tome before him. He handed the girl a letter.

"I wish you to read that," he said, "and tell me what your wishes are."

Valerie, much surprised, read the following:

"Langley Hall, near Gloucester, Aug. 29, 188—.

"MY DEAR MR. HERBERT:

"You may be surprised to hear from one whom you have seen but once in your life; but if you do not know me, you know of me, and I may therefore venture to make to you an important proposition. I heard from some London friends who were present at a military ball at Donnington, that our niece Valerie created an extraordinary sensation, and was not only the *belle* of that evening, but would be an assured success in London. I need not tell you how pleased I was to hear so good an account of the child; but it seems to me a grievous pity that so fair a flower should bloom unseen in rural solitudes. I am childless; let me have her, and bring her out, treating her in all respects as if she were my own daughter. With her beauty she should win a coronet. I shall be in town again in the beginning of November. I entreat you to consider well my proposition, and write to me as soon as your decision is made, remembering how entirely advantageous to Valerie my offer is. Please give my love to her, and accept best

"Well?" said Mr. Herbert, scarcely raising his eyes.

regard from

"Yours, very sincerely,

"CONSTANCE LANGLEY."

Valerie read that letter with throbbing heart and changing color. To go to London, to the great world, to see life—to be always in the midst of change! Involuntarily the girl clasped her hands, and drew a quick breath that was almost a sob.

"Well?" said Mr. Herbert, scarcely raising his eyes.

"Oh, uncle Will, let me go! I am so tired of this dull life! I want something more; I can't help it. Let me go!"

He was a little startled, perhaps a little pained, that was all, by this outburst. There was nothing in common in temperament, or in anything else, between uncle and niece. They lived their lives apart, and such affection as he had for her was so little shown that it could not possibly call forth any deep affection from her. There was no companionship, no sympathy; often for days together not twenty words passed between them. Valerie, therefore, could not feel the parting from her uncle as a wrench—and, to do him justice, uncle Will did not expect it of her.

"It is only natural at your age," he said, "to wish for change and excitement; and, of course, your aunt can do far more for you than I can do." (Mr. Herbert, despite his recluse habits, was by no means blind to the main chance.) "She is a very wealthy woman, and lives entirely in what is called the *beau monde*. I think myself it would be a good thing for you; and as you seem to desire it, I will write to Mrs. Langley and accept the offer."

So the matter was settled in five minutes, and before the evening the letter was despatched which was to consign Valerie to a brilliant and perilous life. Certainly William Herbert was scarcely the man to have the charge of a young and beautiful girl. He told his niece in general terms what he had said to Mrs. Langley; but he did not mention that he had informed that lady of the "boy and girl engagement" between Valerie and Louis Charteris, and that he (Mr. Herbert) had refused to recognize it in any way. Mrs. Langley would, of course, agree with him on this point.

"That will I, assuredly," said the lady, laughing to herself as she read these lines. "Engagements of this sort are simply incidental to boy and girl life, like whooping cough and measles. The idea of my having the child up, to get her well settled in life, and letting her throw herself away on a young fellow with two hundred a year in the civil service, and no particular position! However, these cases cure themselves."

Louis came to the Limes that evening with news. His appointment in the Foreign Office was secured, and he was to enter upon his duties in October.

He told this to Valerie in the garden, where he found her sitting under a tree on the lawn.

"Oh, I am so glad," she said, earnestly. "What do you commence with, Louis?"

"Well, dear, only a hundred; but of course it increases. But there is one great drawback; of course I must live in town—and we shall be parted."

"I don't know, Louis." Her dark eyes sparkled. "I have news, too; perhaps I shall be in town as well!"

"Valerie! what do you mean?"

"I am going up in November to live with aunt Langley; she is going to bring me out. You don't seem pleased, Louis!" for his brow had clouded and he turned suddenly aside.

"How should I be? Pray when was this settled?" asked the young man, almost roughly.

"Her letter came this morning, and uncle Will wrote back at once."

"What made her write? She hasn't troubled herself about you all these years."

"She heard about the ball at Donnington, and said I should be a success in London, and——"

"Yes, that's it!" cried Louis, bitterly; "that confounded ball turning your head, and those military fops flattering you. And now you are going to take London by storm; and you'll just be spoiled utterly, and taken away from me—that will be it. Mr. Herbert must be mad to let you go. Of course you like it; you're beautiful; and all the girls like to be made much of."

Valerie turned white with passion.

"If that is all you have to say, Louis," she said, springing to her feet, and facing him haughtily, "you can leave me! You credit me with nothing but vanity. Of course I am glad to go to London; I am sick of this stupid country life; and if aunt Langley had not sent for me, I would get out of it some other way. You can't love me very much to think so badly of me."

A thoroughly girl-like accusation, which of course brought her youthful lover to her feet, and Valerie, having established her power, relented, and forgave the delinquent—the more readily, perhaps, because her conscience whispered that already the tie between them was scarcely, to her, a chain of flowers.

Three days later came a letter from Mrs. Langley, thanking Mr. Herbert for his consent to the change in Valerie's life; and saying that, early in November, when she was fairly settled, she would come down to the Limes, and fetch the girl herself.

And meanwhile Valerie devoured the news of the war; and more than once her heart throbbed, and her eyes filled with tears, for she saw Max Beauregard's name connected with some act of conspicuous bravery. Once it was, "The extraordinary skill and daring of Captain Beauregard, which drove back a considerable body

To Better the Poor Laws.

HARRISBURG, January 26.—The committee of the state Association of the Poor Directors met here to-day to prepare a bill having for its purpose the unification of all laws reating to the care and mainten ance of the poor of the state.

The bill prepared to-day by the committee of the state association of poor directors contemplates establishing a state department with a commission of the poor, two inspectors and a clerk. The measure is based upon the bill framed by the state commission of 1891, and is partically a revision of that committee's work. It provides for a general law and proposes to place the care and maintenance of the poor under one system throughout the state; specifies the persons responsible for the support of indigent relatives; relieving grandparents of the support of their grand children and provides for the consolidation of local districts under the county system. Another meeting of the committee will be held in Philadelphia in April.

THE WORK OF A GOOD MAN.

What Dr. B. M. Woolley is Doing for the Sufferers From the Use of Opium and Whisky,

The works of a good man live after him. He enjoys the blessings and distinctions they entitle him to in this world, and build for him a home in eternity. It is the mission of every living soul to do some good to benefit humanity in some way. Notwithstanding this fact how few look upon life in this manner.

A few now and then, here and there, realize this great responsibility, and devote their lives to the salvation of their fellowmen. One of the most conspicuous examples of this character in Atlanta, is Dr. B. M. Woolley. He is a man noted for his Christian integrity and fair dealing, being an old and highly esteemed citizen of Atlanta, and having built up a reputation among his home folks as a specialist in the cure of opium and whisky habits that is of the highest character. Although he has had years of experience in the treatment of these dreadful diseases, he is yet an ardent student, and studies the science of his profession with as much diligence as if he were only just entering the profession.

Dr. Woolley, unlike a great many specialists, treats what is called the opium and whiskey habits as a diseases, affirming that they are strictly disease, and nine times out of ten the sufferers are not directly responsible for their condition. The success he has had in this line has been something phenomenal. He has cured patients in every state and territory in the Union. and has treated cases in London, France, Germany, Canada and Mexico.

Opium and whisky are two of the most powerful, and when improperly used, the most life destroying medicines, in the world, and to know how to extract or eradicate the effects of these drugs from the human body is an art to which Dr. Woolley can justly lay claim. As evidence he simply refers to his hundreds of patients who have been thoroughly and soundly cured. Being a man of scholarly attainments, he has prepared a work on opium and whisky, and their effects upon the human constitution. In his work he has testimonials of people whom he has successfully treated and permanently cured. This book will be mailed free of charge to your address if you will only send Dr. Woolley a letter asking for it. If you are not afflicted with the opium or whisky disease, probably you know of a friend or have a relative who is. If you will kindly send their names or inform them of Dr. Woolley's ability, he will take pleasure in sending them any information they may desire. Address Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga, (Atlanta Constitution.)

Providing for More Vessels.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 27.—A bill was introduced by Senator Hale yesterday to increase the naval establishment. It authorizes the president to have constructed by contract three battle ships of 7,500 to 10,000 tons displacement, two armored coast defence vessels, five gunboats of 800 to 1,200 tons displacement, and eight first-class torpedo boats. In contracting for the construction of the vessels, the secretary of the navy is to make such provisions for increased speed and offer premiums therefor as he may consider advisable. In construction the vessels the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, for the increase of the naval establishment are to be observed, save that in all their parts the vessel shall be of domestic manufacture. If the secretary of the navy shall be unable to contract at reasonable prices for the building of any of the vessels, the bill provides that he may build such vessel or any part thereof, in navy yards to be designated by the secretary. Towards the construction of the vessels, with their engines, boilers and machinery, $3,000,000 appropriated, and towards their armament $1,000,000.

A VERY COMMON WANT.

"Out of sorts," "distrait," "the blues" these are familiar appellatives for uncomfortable, undefinable sensations, accompanied with lassitude, nervousness, indigestion. Poverty of the blood, to remedy which an effective stomachic persistently used is the paramount need, is conclusive evidence that the system is insufficiently nourished because—and for no other cause where organic disease does not exist—the food is not assimilated. Reinforce the flagging energies of the stomach, reform an irregular condition of the bowels, keep up a healthful secretion of the bile with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For over thirty years this popular medicine has supplied the common want of the nervous invalid, the dyspeptic and of persons deficent in vitality, an efficient tonic. To its power of imparting strength is attributable its efficacy as a preventive of malaria and la grippe. Thoroughly effective is it too for rheumatism, kidney complaint and neuralgia.

—The next play in Garman's opera house will be the "Midnight Alarm" which will be here on Febuary 12th. After that there will be nothing until Bristol's horse show on February 29th and March 1st.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

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For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs AND POULTRY.

500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES: A.A.—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation
B.B.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
C.C.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism.
D.D.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
E.E.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
F.F.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
G.G.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
H.H.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
I.I.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
J.J.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
K.K.—Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.

Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, - - 1.00

Sold by Druggists; or sent prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE OF PROF. HARRIS' PASTILLES FOR THE CURE OF WEAK MEN

THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

(VITALLY WEAK). Made so by too close application to business or study, severe mental strain or grief; SEXUAL EXCESSES in middle life or vicious habits contracted in youth. WEAK MEN ARE VICTIMS TO SERVOUS DEBILITY or EXHAUSTION, WASTING WEAKNESS, INVOLUNTARY LOSSES with EARLY DECAY in YOUNG and MIDDLE AGED; lack of vim, vigor, and strength, with sexual organs impaired and weakened prematurely in approaching old age. WHEN WE SAY CURE We speak from knowledge of PERMANENT RESULTS in many thousand cases treated and cured in past twelve years.

Free TRIAL As evidence of our faith in Prof. Harris' SOLUBLE MEDICATED PASTILLES we offer eight days trial ABSOLUTELY FREE, to all men, young or old, suffering from this prevalent trouble should send their address so we can furnish question to be answered, that we may know the true condition of each case and prepare medicine to effect a prompt cure. Located in New York (after 11 years at St. Louis), we offer all a chance to be cured by the celebrated Pastille Treatment.

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SPECIAL DISEASES,

of both sexes, by an entirely new discovery. BLOOD POISON

discharges etc., obstinate hard or soft ulcers, skin eruptions, blotches, pimples, swellings, inflammations, Bladder, Kidney, Heart, Lung, Liver, stomach, mouth, throat, nose, early decay, debility, loss of mental and physical strength, melancholy, pains from excesses or youthful errors. Cure is positive and lasting relief at once. Fresh cases cured in 4 to 10 days, no experiment but skill and science. Do not be humbugged by deceiving advertisements but call or write and be saved. $15,000 will be paid to any advertising Doctor or Quacks who can show as many hopeless cases cured as I can. Send 2 cents stamp for book "TRUTH" and sworn testimonials exposing quacks and advice to all sufferers and those contemplating marriage. Office Hours—Every day from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; evenings 6—8, Wednesday & Saturday Evenings from 6—10, Sundays from 9—12. Strictly confidential.

For Extraordinary cases see Wed and Sat, Philadelphia Times.

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PRICE 50 CTS.

IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.

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$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly instruct any thrifty intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

THERE WILL BE NO WAR

EVERYBODY APPARENTLY SATISFIED EXCEPT ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

If a Private Telegram and the Answer Received Means Anything—Commander Evans is at Callao and the Crew May All Go Ashore.

NEW YORK, January 26.—A private dispatch sent at 9.45 a. m. to-day to Valparaiso asking, "Is there anything official confirming the arbitration?" produced reply: "Yes; willing to forego decision of Valparaiso judge and to submit to supreme court at Washington without further resort, or to arbitration."

AS VIEWED FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—A number of senators were seen to-day in reference to the supposed reply of Chili to the ultimatum of the United States. The senators very generally declined to express any opinion, until they had read the official communication made by Chili. Nevertheless, it seemed to be the general opinion that if the official reply should prove to be the same as published in the papers this morning the questions at dispute would have been decided whether the Yorktown or Boston or both should return to Valparaiso. The impression is general among naval officers, however, that the Yorktown will be selected for that service and that she will be the only American vessel sent there for the present unless some unlooked for incident should reduire the immediate presence of others.

The secretary of the navy this afternoon sent a cable message to Commander Evans of the Yorktown, now at Calloa, authorizing him to give his crew shore leave as requested in his message of yesterday. This in itself shows that the vessel will remain at Callao for at least two or three days, if that fact were not already established by the necessity of coaling. It was said at the navy department this afternoon that it hadn't been honorably settled without resources to war.

This government to-day received a long message from Minister Egan conveying an offer on the part of the Chilian government for a settlement of all existing difficulties with the United States. This dispatch confirms in every particular the statements made in the Associated Press dispatches received from Santiago last evening, which was in effect that Chili had agreed to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Montt; to withdraw its request for a recall of Minister Egan, and to submit the Baltimore affair to arbitration of some neutral nation, or to submit the matter to the decision of the United States supreme court Egan states these propositions at great length than the press dispatch, but the exact additions cannot now be ascertained. There is reason to believe that the Chilian government not only offers to withdraw the offensive note, but in addition offers to apologize for it. It also agrees to the position taken by the United States in regard to the right of asylum and safe conduct of refugees. Egan's dispatch was submitted to the cabinet at its meeting to-day. The entire question was discussed and it was understood that a difference of opinion was developed as to the propriety of accepting the offer without modification so far as it related to the submission of the question of Chili's liability for the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore to the arbitration of a neutral nation or to the decision of the supreme court. Without reaching a decision, the meeting adjourned. The president will doubtless communicate Egan's dispatch to congress but will probably not do so for several days, unless it is called for by the house.

FIRE IN COLUMBUS.

The Most Disastrous Conflagration Ever Experienced in Ohio's Capital.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 26.—The most disastrous fire that Columbus has ever experienced occurred this morning in the large block of buildings at the northwest corner of Rich and High streets. A small blaze started at about 7.30 a. m. in the large building at the corner, and before noon the entire block from Rich street to Walnut, and from High to Wall, had been gutted by the flames. The next building to go was the Metropolitan opera house building, the fire catching in the fourth story and working down rapidly, in spite of the efforts of the fire department to save it. The fire first started on the portion of the building occupied by H. C. Goodman's leather store, and in a short time the entire building, including the opera house proper, was in ruins. There were a number of thrilling and hair-breadth escapes, and, with the large force of women employed about the building, it is miraculous that the death roll does not amount up high. The shoe factory of Goodman employs 204 persons. These victims were driven out of the building by the fierce flames, and had not even time to get any of their trappings, the fire spreading so rapidly.

Among the firms burned out are: Zweiner's drug store, $6,000; Gazette Publishing company, $10,000; H. C. Gorman's shoe factory, loss $50,000; Halliday & Higgins' shoe store, loss $7,000; Isaac Eberly, Metropolitan opera house building, loss $140,000, insurance $100,000; wholesale liquor house of Steinhauser, loss $12,000; Staley & Morton's dry goods store, probably $150,000.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

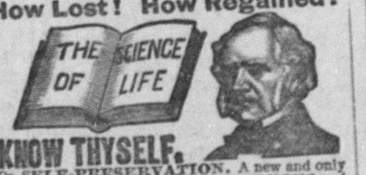
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

MANHOOD!

How Lost! How Regained!



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KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.

Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $40; send six to prevent Romp," says one customer.

If you can't get it send to us. We mail one pack 25c. Five $1. A 2 1-2 lb. can $2.50. Six cans, $5.00, express paid. *Poultry Raising Guide*, price 25 cents, free with $1.00 orders or more. Sample copy of THE BEST POULTRY PAPER sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

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TO CURE SKIN DISEASE OF ANY FORM

USE HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

It has proved infallible in every case, from simple Pimples to obstinate Eczema; also Itching Piles. 50 CTS. per box.

Send for "Hints for Kitchen and Sick-Room," a handy book for the household. FREE.

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ALWAYS CURES COLDS COUGHS CROUP AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES GIVES PROMT RELIEF DRUGGISTS SELL IT

DEAFNESS,

ITS CAUSES AND CURE

Scientifically treated by an aurist of world-wide reputation. Deafness eradicated and entirely cured, of from 20 to 30 years' standing, after all other treatments have failed. How the difficulty is reached and the cause removed, fully explained in circulars, with affidavits and testimonials of cures from prominent people, mailed free. Dr. A. FONTAINE, Tacoma, Wash.

RUPTURE! Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer 831 Arch St. Phila. Pa. Ease at once. No operation or business delay. Thousands of cures. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., second Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

LOST MANHOOD!

BEFORE AND AFTER USE.

"NERVITIS" (Piver's French Nerve Remedy), is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Nervousness, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power in either sex, caused by over-exertion or youthful indiscretion, which ultimately lead to Impotency, Consumption and Insanity. Price, $2.00 a package. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund money. By mail to any address. PIVER'S REMEDY CO., Toledo, O.

VIOLA CREAM

The Chain of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials,

G. C. SITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on best, forever lost, opportunity. Life is passing! Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunities, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embraces the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 per day. You can give your entire time to the work, or all your time in spare time only, as you may desire. We start you. All is entirely new and really wonderful. We instruct and positively show you how, free. Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.

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Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Some little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See out. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

VINCO

TOBACCO

This standard brand of plug tobacco is acknowledged to be the best chew and the largest piece for the money in the market. *Vinco tin tag on each lump.* Its extensive sale for many years has established its reputation. There is nothing better. Try it. For sale by dealers and grocers.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

SIRS:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success, curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.

Yours respectfully, WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.

Respectfully, OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 15, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows no bunch or enlargement.

Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

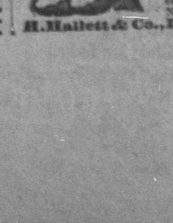
MONROE, La., May 8, '92.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swelling leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.

I remain yours, MARION DOWDEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.



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PROTECTION AND THE FARMERS.

The Free Traders would be very happy could they make the American farmers believe that, protection results in injury to the farming interests.

They have labored very hard, and very diligently trying to convince the farmers that free trade is the only panacea for all the ills and difficulties that have happened to the farmers during the last 20 years.

They have been telling them that, protection only helped the manufacturres. That all that the farmers had to buy was protected, but all that he had to sell, was sold in a free trade market, consequently he paid too much for what he bought and received too little for what he sold.

They may have succeeded in making some farmers believe this, but fortunately the majority of our farmers are too sensible, well educated, too deep-thinkers, to be deceived by any such free trade clap trap.

It is impossible for any man who looks at our country as a whole now and then, to mentally conpare the condition of the whole people, farmers as well as the rest of the citizens, and take any stock in the doctrine that protection has injured any body. It is admitted, that some classes have been benefitted more than other classes, but all classes have been benefitted more or less. Any intelligent farmer can convince himself that this is true, by comparing the condition of the farmer 20 years ago and now, as old men can well remember, farmers were unable as a rule to provide themselves with, what then was called luxuries, but now consider necessaries of life.

Then it was hard work for the farmer and his entire family, from early morn till late at night.

Farmer's children had but little time and opportunity to attend school, about three months in the winter was the extent, and one or two days out of each week they had to stay and work.

Strict economy in clothing was the rule. Books, newspapers, magazines, musical instruments &c., were not within their reach.

Money was scarce. Trade and barter of farm products for articles needed was the rule.

This is all changed now. Farmer's sons and daughters have the same opportunities and privileges as the children of the merchants and professional men.

Pianos, Organs and other musical instruments are found in the parlors of the farm houses all over our country, and the tables are covered with periodicals, newspapers, magazines, music &c., and both young and old find time to enjoy them.

The consequence is our young farmers are intelligent, and cultured, and are no longer dubbed as country cousins, by by their city friends, but can meet them on terms of social equality.

The days of barter is over and gone. The farmer now sells for cash, and buys for cash. His home is comfortable, and he has something to enjoy and live for. He must when he reflects, realize a great change for the better, and in looking for the cause of this effect must conclude that the system, that has made this, the greatest manufacturing country on the globe, furnished employment for millions of working men, taken thousands of agriculturists out of the business of farming, and found employment for them in other business, thereby lessening competition in his line, and increasing the demand for farm products, has certainly not injured him, but on the contrary has greatly benefitted him.

We shall say more on this subject in the future.

A SCHEME THAT MAY NOT WORK.

The Hill and Gorman plan of fusing the democrats and alliance men throughout the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and the hope that they can by this combination, give the electoral vote of these states, to the democrats, or the governor and legislature to the alliance men, may look feasible to them. Still it might be well for them to read the old story of the milkmaid and her green dress, and not be too sanguine.

These are all solid repuplican states and probably will remain republican for many years to come, besides the rank and file of the alliance men will be likely to have something to say about the matter.

Their leaders may sell out to the democrats, but may find they cannot deliver the goods.

Such schemes simply demonstrate the desperate straits the democratic party is in. They realize they are already defeated, unless somebody comes to their rescue and at this early stage of the campaign, are loudly calling for help.

They may find the alliance men as much interested in National as State politics and not overly anxious for a democratic president and congress. No doubt other schemes will hatch out and appear as the campaign goes on. Hill and Gorman are competent organize of schemes in and out of their party.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

At the time of the fight for the chairmanship, Mills and his friends claimed that Crisp's policy, in case of his election would be a do-nothing policy. That there would be no courage, manliness, decision or energy shown by the big majority, but that the plan would be to delay any action on every thing of any importance, that could possibly affect future politics. Mills, it would seem, had a pretty thorough knowledge of the Crisp faction, and their methods.

It is evident to even a casual observer, that the intention of the speaker and his supporters, to do just as little as possible this session. They fear to make a move for fear of making a mistake, and think they can more easily excuse themselves to the people, for doing nothing than for doing something, in case the something should happen to be of the boomerang order.

Possibly they might. Still the people expect their representatives in Congress, to do something. This Congress might take a lesson from history, if the members would take the trouble to look up the results of just such action or want of action indulged in by a former big democratic majority. By looking back over the historical pages, a few years, they will discover that the same game has been tried and played for all it was worth, and failed to win. That is, the democrats failed to to win. The inaction at that time, paved the way for a big republican majority in the next house.

The same policy seems to be in order with the democratic senators. All the big New York Senator has done, so far, since he let go of the Governorship of the empire state, has been to lead a factions opposition, against the confirmation of a Republican Post Master at Elmira, N. Y. to succeed a Democrat of the Hill stripe.

The Republicans can afford to look on and smile at their fears. This is their opportunity.

If the Democrats prefer to do nothing, or if after awhile such inaction becomes wearisome to them, and they rouse up and make some big blunders, the Republicans will have no tears to shed.

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE.

We yesterday published a communication from a Pittsburger who seemed to think we were opposed to law and order and had taken sides with the Sabbath breakers and liquor sellers. We cannot see how any reader of our article, (which was republished in the Dispatch) could draw such an inference.

We in substance said, that the League had commenced at the wrong point, by attacking the streams, instead of the fountain from which they flow. That they should attack the men, and not the boys. And further that the law of 1794 should be enforced or repealed. We are still of that opinion. We did not discuss the merits of the law, and will not now.

We are in favor of Law and Order every time and all the time. We are also in favor of a proper observance of the Christian Sabbath, and we obey the laws and observe and keep the Sabbath.

We have no power to enact or change laws, as we are not vested with Legislative or Judicial authority. We respect Pittsburg for its Sabbath day quietness, and hope it will continue to be noted therefor, and still think the L. & O. L. should chop at the root and not at the branch.

WAR TALK.

The mere mention of the possibility of a war with some other nation demonstrates the patriotism and combativeness of the American people. Uncle Sam's boys from the oldest to the youngest, are ready to aid him in flogging any body that offers an insult to him or his flag.

Chili and John Bull singly or unitedly, should they pull the feathers of the American Eagle too hard would soon find that the Putnams, Warrens, Greenes, Grants, Shermans Sheridans, Thomases, Hookers &c. (or their counterparts) are still in the American army, and the Joneses, Hulls, Decaturs, Perrys, Farraguts, Footes, Dahlgreens &c. (or boys very much like them) are yet to be found in the American Navy.

We hope there may be no occasion for their services in the near future. Still it is gratifying to know that our county is chuck full of brave defenders, who are ready to go at the first bugle call.

May it ever be thus:

ORGANIZED ASSASSINS.

There seems to be convincing evidence, that an organized band of assassins are threatening the lives of the Judges, Sheriffs, Attorneys and other county officials in some of the Kansas counties.

The names of 65 members of the orders, band or whatever name they go by, have been furnished to Judge Botkin.

All residing in the counties of Haskell, Grant, Stevens and Seward.

They confer three degrees, and each member has to take three separate oaths, swearing that he will obey the orders of the inner council without question or delay, even should the order require the murder of friend or relative.

A little martial law, properly enforced, might prove a remedy for such organizations, and afford protection to the people whose lives are endangered by the murderous thugs.

The beautiful prairie state should see to it, that her fair fame and name, shall not be smirched by such gangs, and should at once, settle them with a firm and heavy hand.

MORE PEACEFUL.

Reports from Washington last night, indicate that peace may trinmph, and that Chili is beginning to realize that she had better not bite off more than she can masticate.

The President's message will not be sent to Congress this week, and possibly not at all. There is some talk now of arbitration by a friendly power.

This friendly power cannot mean Great Britain.

We certainly will not allow England to arbitrate for us.

The time since she contemptuously refused our offer of meditation or arbitration between her and Venzuela, is too short for us to forget her insolent demeanor.

Besides she is too largely interested in Chilian affairs to enable her to act impartially.

No British arbitration in ours.

The President's Message.

President Harrison's message is like him self and like his Administration, straight forward, square toed, calm, conserative, firm and manly.

He calls things by their right names, and strikes the keynote in every American heart, when he says that the American flag protects all, over whom it floats, the common soldier or sailor on land or on deck, no matter what his nationality.

The fact, that he is enlisted under the stars and stripes, is sufficient to guarantee him protection by this government.

His statement, that we have borne with all this from Chili, until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, also finds an echo, in the temper of the public minds.

Mr. Harrison deprecates war, and the necessity for war, as much as any of his Peace loving fellow citizens. Still he appreciates the fact that the dignity of this nation, demands that our flag shall not be insulted nor her citizens, soldiers, or sailors murdered with impunity, by any nation great or small.

He has taken the proper course to prevent a war in this case. First our Navy has been placed in fighting trim, and then he in plain language tells the Chilians, what will come next, unless they stop their foolishness.

Appearances indicate that the message has already had the desired effect, as the news comes that Chili has agreed to at once withdraw Senor Mattas offensive note to the Chilian ministers abroad, and acknowledges that Mattas lacked judgment or in other words is a fool.

And further proposes Arbitration of the Baltimore affair, or her willingness to submit the matter to the United States Supreme Court.

If Chili does this, the war coud will at once pass away, and our sword sharpening and gun brightening has been only for fun.

If however, as some seem to think, Chili is still playing the delay dodge, and simply trying to keep our dogs of war off, till she is ready for them, she will find to her cost that two can get ready to fight in just the same time that one requires. Uncle Sam has his overcoat off now, and one sleeve of his undercoat. It won't take him long to get the other sleeve off, and he don't need to take his vest off, to wallop Chili.

There is no question, but that the Democrats in congress will sustain the President, for we all know the Democrats are as patriotic as anybody, and as good fighters.

Jackson. (Old Hickory) Hancock, Thomas, and Shidds were Democrats as also were Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, S. A. Johnson and a host of other chiefs and privates, who have fought for or against the Starry Banner. There would be no politics in a war with Chili, or with any foreign country.

Some soapy politicians have accused President Harrison of jingoism, and asserted that he was more than willing to embroil the country in war for the sake of increasiug his popularity.

Nobody believed that before his message came out, and certainly his manly talk in the message would cure such belief, had it existed before.

The President wants no war, neither do the people, but he and the balance of us want the nations of the world to know that we are not a nation of non-combatants, and that we can and will defend our country and ourselves.

HAAG'S.

The members of the P. O. S. A. camp at the Iron works, have a word or two of praise for Mr. Gotlieb Haag, "Mine Host" of the Cumming House.

On Sunday last, thirty seven visitors from sister camp's-Joined in their procession and services. Like other mortals, they get hungry and at 10.30 Mr. Haag was asked if he could furnish dinner for that number. His reply was "of course I can" and he did.

At 12. M. the invited guests sat down to a first class dinner, well cooked and well served.

The patriotic sons were well pleased with the dinner and the treatment, and will remember Mr. Haag in their prayers.

They further say to the hungry, go to Haag's for a good square meal.

CANADA'S GREAT NEED.

Our Canadian neighbors are discussing among themselves the question of securing Reciprocity with the United States. The Liberal party are largely in favor of the plan, and the present outlook is that the Liberals will nearly, if not quite, equal the Conservatives in the next Canadian Parliament.

The Conservatives, taking their cue from the home government, of course advocate Free Trade. They would not be consistent to do otherwise. Great Britian has for so long a time, been a country of free trade, that it has become a second nature for the empire and its colonies and dependencies, to consider it (Free Trade) as the only true gospel of commerce. But the Liberals have discovered that Brother Jonathan by protecting his family by collecting impost duties on the products of other countries, has not only greatly prospered in trade, but has supplied his entire family with luxuries that the Canadian Johany Bulls cannot afford. In other words they have discovered that the Yankees across the border from them, have waxed fat and grown wealthy on account of this protection to their industries, and like sensible men they are trying to contrive some plan by which their failing trade can be increased, and their country and its people benefitted.

To their anxious eyes Reciprocity with the United States, seems to be the panacea for them.

They see trade gradually slipping out of their hands and find the export duties heavy, and are now very willing to make some arrangement by which they can get their goods into this country without paying duties.

The recent commercial arrangement made between the U. S. and the British West Indies, has opened their eyes, and they see that unless something be done to keep them out hard times for Canada, are close at hand.

Annexation and reciprocity are the themes of conversation with the thinking men there and they are pretty equally divided as to which would be the better for them, with a small majority favoring the latter.

In several of the bye elections which will take place in Ontario this week, Reciprocity will be the issue, and the Liberals hope to win in each district.

If they do, the conservative majority will be very small, and the Liberals will soon be in control of the government.

The conservatives are backed up by the mother country, but like other of her colonies, Canada is too well grown to be easily controlled. Although England's colonies are forbidden to discriminate against the mother country in the exchange of products, or in any articles of commerce, Australia has shown her independence by levying duties on some of the British manufactured articles, and the West India Islands have made reciprocal arrangements with the United States and Old England is powerless to prevent her children from thus departing from her Free Trade teachings.

All this change in the British dependencies, demonstrates the value of impost duties, levied for revenue purposes and also for protection, and at the same clearly shows the value of the reciprocity clause in the McKinley bill. A few more such demonstration of the wisdom and value of protection combined with reciprocity, and there will be no wind left in the sails of the free trade craft.

The democrats might as well dismantle and anchor the old hulk now, as to try to fit her up for action in the coming fight.

Her sides are decayed and worm eaten, and the republican guns shotted with protection and reciprocity, will at first broadside, sink her with all on board.

At the Opera House.

Charles A. Loder, in "Oh! What a Night," at the opera house on Wednesday evening gave general satisfaction in every possible way. As a German Comedian he ranks with Emmett and that class, and his support this season is composed of actors who are one and all artists of no mean ability. The play was an excellent one with a good plot and abounded in more musical and dancing specialties than any play of this season.

DUTIES OF HUMANITY.

The trial of Miss Wilson in the Oyer and Terminer court this week, gives rise to some thoughts, that may well be considered by all people who desire to do right.

It is evident from the outcome of the trial. that the young lady has been more sinned against, than sinful herself.

It is now apparent, that there was no ground or reason for suspicioning that she had concealed the death of her child. The only witness that appeared against her, "the one that was with her when the child was born" knew the next day. Miss Wilson's sister knew it, for she buried it. Her mother was informed of the fact of its birth and death as soon as possible.

It could not have been expected, that Miss Wilson should have three days after her confinement, gone about the neighborhood proclaiming the news to everybody.

As a rule, young ladies, who like Miss Wilson have been indiscreet or unfortunate, do not proclaim their disgrace from housetops, nor at the corners of the streets or public roads.

Miss Wilson is not alone, there are multitudes of other young ladies of good families, and who have heretofore, borne spotless reputations, who have fallen victims to the wiles of lecherous libertines, and as long as that class of men exist, so long will young women be betrayed and ruined.

In this case it would have been much better, had outsiders minded their own business, and permitted the suffering girl to enjoy her blasted life the best way possible.

It will be hard enough at the best. But it seems some were unwilling to have it so. There are some persons always ready to push others down hill, and revel in an opportunity to build themselves up on somebody else's downfall.

To such we would say, dont do so. To err is human to forget is divine. The Savior said to the crowd of over righteous people who were anxious and ready to stone the adulterous woman, "let him that is without sin cast the first stone." We all live in glass houses to a certain extent, and we should govern ourselves accordingly and when any man or woman has erred we should mix our reproofs, freely with pity and mercy. The erring may be reclaimed, and one false step should not bring irretrievable ruin upon any one. Only the incorrigible should be ostracised and punished.

The reformed individual is of value to the community and reasonable opportunities should be given every one to cease to do evil and learn to do well. Many erring men and women, who might have been saved by kindness to lead honorable and useful lives, have been driven to desperation by cruel and relentless persecution.

We would in no wise, be understood as advocating or endorsing wrong doing of any kind, or by any person, but we believe that, that mantle that covers a multitude of sins "charity" is a very valuable garment, and would like to see it generlly worn by all people.

It becomes christion people to lend a helping hand to those in trouble or degradation.

It is a commendable act to help a drunken man out the gutter, and to try to induce him to forsake his rum and assist him to lead a temperate life, some of us good men and women as we have in our country, have made mistakes in their early lives, have seen the error of wrong doing, have reformed and are now blessing humanity by living pure and blameless lives. Vindictivenss is a bad trait of character, and the possessor of it, is to be pitied and not envied.

The effect of a cause, is sufficient punishment for mistakes, that we are all more or less liable to make, and it is to be regretted that some otherwise good people cannot be satisfied to let that suffice.

Criticism of the Message.

The Philadelphia Times finds it necessary to sharply criticise President Harrison's message. This was to have been expected The Times is too strongly Democratic to admit that any good thing can come out of Nazarith. In other words, no Republican administration can hope to do anything, that the Times will acknowledge as being the proper thing. He says "It was a grave mistake in President Harrison's message, that he did not suggest arbitration or judicial determination of this dispute, and now that Chili has proposed it, giving us even the right to choose our highest judicial tribunal as the arbiter of the issue, there is not a shadow of ground left for dispute, and asserts that our people will not consent, that Chili shall exceed us in generous justice. The Times further intimates that Mr. Harrison played a trick upon congress. That he knew Chili had proposed to apologize, and to offer arbitration, before be sent in his message, and further says the people of the United States instead of being ready to back the administration in waging war with Chili will call upon Mr. Harrison to accept the profered arbitration. The further says the government of Chili meets this issue in the most manly way possible. We did not expect the Times to fully endorse any thing that might be done in the premises by the President, but must confess we were not prepared for such a great lack of National pride and patriotism on the part of so important a factor as the Times.

Can it be that a great American Newspaper is ready to get down on its knees to Chili or to any other nation and say you have cuffed us, you have kicked us you have murdered our seamen, you have heaped insult and contuming upon our President accused him of deciefulness an duplicity, and done all the mean things you can think of to us, and now if you are tired, wont you please stop and let somebody arbitrate the matter (Old England for instance) and tell us just how much of this kind of business we must submit to.

Now dear good Chili let's arbitrate, let's settle this without any fuss. You are certainly too manly after you have got a man down and kicked him across a forty acre lot, to turn him round and kick him back again, please Chili dont. Will the times assert that old Hickory (the hero that all Democrats swear by) would thus see this government humilated and defied. No the Times knows full that Jackson would not have borne the Chilian or any other nations insults as patiently and with the forbearance, that Harrison has manifested in this matter.

He would have like Harrison, only earlier in the day, issued a similar ultimatum to the half breed and half civilized Spaniards whose capital is at Santiago and have said to them you apologize for your insults to us. Make reparation for our murdered seaman, take back all your insults to our flag and to our chief magistrate or by the Eternal, we'll flog you out of your boats.

The American people are not much in mood for arbitration just now, and they the "Times to the contrary notwithstanding" will manfully support our honored president in his demand that Chili shall fully apolgize and pay indemnity for our slaughtered sailors, without arbitration or any other nonsense. Americans irrespective of party affiliations, have not in the past' been in the habit of apologizing for having been insulted, neither have they felt it necessary to call on any body to say how much they must submit to, and they are not liable to form such habit now, and the Times may rest assured that there are enough Americans, who do not feel, that we owe any apology to Chili, to not only sustain our chief magistrate in his demand but also enough to if necessary whip Chili into civility.

The Pennsylvania Sabbath school review for January, is on our table.

It contains a great amount of information interesting to Sabbath school workers, and is worth its cost 25 cents a year. Published at Altoona.

—There have been more icy pavements in Bellefonte during the past week or so than was ever before known during the same length of time.

WHAT IS

SCROFULA

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

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"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous sore neck from the time she was 22 months old till she became six years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, and one of them after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, became a running sore for over three years. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, when the lump and all indications of scrofula entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CARLILE, Nauright, N. J.

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which has revolutionized the treatment of these diseases. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears, the first dose greatly benefits. It is recommended only for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, but for these it is a quick and radical cure, as multitudes who have used it testify. It contains no anodynes and is perfectly harmless. Ask your druggist to procure it if he does not have it on hand.

Guarantee. If first bottle does not benefit you, druggist will refund money.

Write for treatise and testimonials.

PRICE, 75 CENTS.

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WASHINGTON CHAT

A BREEZY LETTER FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Tom Reed as Staunch as Ever—That Billion Dollar Congress—Quay's Vindication.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27 1892.

Tom Reed sits in the House just as he used to sit in the Speaker's chair, like a sphynx, and the Democrats whom he takes infinite delight in exasperating, have dubbed him the "Cyclone" of the House. The name is very appropriate inasmuch as Tom always raises the breeziest sort of a breeze every time that he rises to his ponderous proportions and snaps the ears of his Democratic haters just as the old-time school teacher used to tingle the auriculars of mischievous school urchins. The comparitavely few Republican leaders on the House floor are leaders i deed, and there seems to be little danger to be apprehended by the public from any mischief that the majority can perpetrate, large as it is.

THAT BILIOUS BILLION.

The thing that particularly obstructs the Democratic æsophagus is the billion dollar Congress, a discussion of which comes up on every conceivable occasion and adapts itself to every conceivable measure proposed. Mr. Dockery, who comes from Missouri and free school books in a speech the other day declared that the available surplus in the Treasury is now only $20,465.149, and that the current expenditures of the country exceeded the current revenues. It is assertions like these that comprise the stock in trade of the wilfully ignorant who must give vent to their spleen by airing their distressful lack of current information, but Mr. Henderson of Iowa, who is always armed and equipped as the law directs when hostilities commence with the Democratic forlorn hope, took the floor and proceeded to read from the official treasury statemeut that the available funds in the treasury amounted to $167,487,599.12 or a trifle of one hundred and forty millions of dollars more than Dockery's estimate! Mr. Henderson also read the letter of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, showing that for the last six months the excess of receipts over expenditures was more than seven millions of dollars. It was the further delight of Mr. Henderson to torture these Democratic grumblers and billion dollar fault-finders, by showing that during three years of this abominably extravagant administration, no less than two hundred and sixty million dollars of the bonded interest-bearing indebtedness of the country had been paid off, and the miserable surplus that had been such a bugaboo to the great economist of the Democratic party had been put in circulation among the people of the country instead of being hoarded up in pet banks as was done under the administration of Mr. Cleveland. He further told those Democratic alarmists that on June 30, 1891, the close of the fiscal year, the country had a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $37,250,000 which was added to other funds to pay off $134,635.48, which sum was placed in the hands of the people for general circulation.

A BILLION COUNTRY.

It was well said by Secretary Foster in reply to some strictures made upon the 51st Congress and its billion of appropriations, "this is a billion country." Indeed it is a billion country, and dull must be the intelligence that supposes that our budget of appropriations for the enormous needs of our people in the shape of public improvements is to be restricted to the amounts appropriated twenty or even ten years ago. We have nearly seventy thousand postoffices now against fifty thousand then, and some of these postoffices are in towns and cities that had not even the semblance of an existence ten years ago. The needs of these rapidly growing cities for the facilities for transacting the public business are both great and pressing, and the many million of dollars that were appropriated by the last Congress were voted for by Democrats and upon bills introduced by Democrats and for which the Democrats are to be held just as responsible as Republicans. If the present Congress vote the appropriations that the people are demanding for placing the country upon a proper war footing, and providing for our new navy, our coast defenses, and the necessity of increasing our military strength, the present Congress will be more than another Billion Congress, for bills covering nearly half that amount have already been introduced providing for these contingencies, and the Democratic majority dare not ignore them.

QUAY CONQUERD.

The presumption that private character may be assailed and the reputation of a private citizen be destroyed by the privileges accorded to the press in the discussion of politics, will have a formidable se back in the ver ict against a newspaper recently returned in favor of Mr. Quay. A fine of $1,000 for criminal libel administered in a few cases will have a healthy tendency to check the indiscriminate newspaper attacks upon a man who happens to occupy a prominent place in the public mind. It will be remembered that the same Senator Quay was charged by the public press two or three years ago with the appropriation to his own use of some three hundred thousands of funds belonging to the State Treasnry of Pennsylvania. Although Mr. Quay upon the floor of the Senate formally denied the charge and denounced the authors of it, the Democratic press all over the country kept it up until it became too stale and absurd for repltition. The verdict in his favor in the present case is a triumphant vindication of his character and places the stamp of unequivocal falsehood upon the charges that never had a particle of foundation,

TRAINING SERVANTS.

Next to the impudence of the average Washington servant, is her ignorance of the simplest affairs of the household, and so as a matter of self-protection Washington is about to inaugurate a school for training servants not only in the arts of cookery, but those of general, housekeeping, including sewing, washing ironing, etc., together with a sort of disciplinary training in morals which impart confidence enough in the servant to permit the lady of the House to go out calling unhampered by the worriment over lost jewelry and a generally ransacked house. A good situation is promised to each graduate of the school, and the members of the first class that so graduates have already been applied for by the servant-ridden people of Waashington's 400. The result of the operations of this school will be watched with keenest interest by housewives all over the land, inasmuch as the difficulty of securing good, capable and trusty servants is one that has confronted us ever since the business of hiring servants began.

CHICAGO GOT IT.

There was not a little scramble before the Democratic Executive Committee between several western cities to get the next Democratic National Convention. Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee fought hard for the honor, but the Windy City by the lake without even asking for it, was selected by the Committee in spite of all the praise-worthy things said in behalf of the cities named. Well, Chicago is an appropriate place for holding such a committee as the Democrats will hold this year, for being well supplied with military the anticipated stormy scenes that will ensue in the contests over the many candidates, will require the interference of more than ordinary police force.

MILLS MAD.

In the result of the contest over the Speakership we have settled down to the conclusion that the Presidential contest was settled also. Mr. Mills was quite right when he said that he alone did not go down in that fight, for his own personal discomfiture was insignificant. What it meant to this country was quite another thing. Mills has retired to his cave of gloom, saying that the Democrats of the country prefer to march under a banner that has something or other upon it to battle for, and not with a party that does not know whether it is for tariff reform or against it, for free coinage or against it, and which beats all around the bush upon the money question generally. An intelligent gentleman who belongs to the party said to me that if the Democrats gain a little more courage before the session ends and prove their professions in favor of tariff reform to be sincere, they may possible hold their own in the next Congress with a majority of five or ten. But by dodging, they will meet with the same kind of a cyclone as that which overcame the Republicans in 1890.

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

No New Court House.

The grand jury this week, in their report on the condition of the public buildings, fairly jumped with both feet on the movement in favor of a new court house. They found "the court house in a good condition and when the improvements under way be completed ample room for all requirements." The only thing that will now puzzle the public at large will be whether the grand jury was a democratic or a republican one, or whether they were mostly adherents of the Farmer's Alliance. Of course, we see no necessity for a new court house now that an addition has been erected in the rear of the old one and the new vault fixings have been put up in the lower corridor.

WARNED IN TIME.

People will have themselves largely to blame if the horrid grip secures a foothold here this winter. The Board of Health sounded a note of warning a few days ago. Physicians all agree that with proper precautions the disease may be prevented. Aged and enfeebled persons, in fact any one whose systems is run down, require a healthful stimulant just now. The medical faculty are a unit upon this point. Klein's "Silver Age" and "Duquesne" rye whiskies which sell respectively at $1.50 and $1.25 per full quart are the purest and best stimulant known. The most skilled practitioners in the country indorse and prescribe these brands and leading hospitals use them exclusively. Major Klein also sells Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson, Overholt and Bear Creek at $1 per quart or six quarts for $5. His establishment is headquarters for everything in the liquor line. Goods expressed everywhere. Send for Catalogue, mentioning this paper, to.

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal St.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

Correspondents.

The NEWS will feel under obligations to any of i's friends who will send us news, local happeniogs, and any and every thing of interest in their respective towns, boroughs or neighborhoods We desire to furnish the news for all our readers and what might seem old in one locality, may be new interesting in another. People have acquaintances all over the county, and like to hear from them, even through the paper. We do not desire long elaborate articles, but short concise accouuts of what happens. Send them in and we will publish them.

FARMERS:

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SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORENESS, STIFFNESS, SWELLINGS, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, BURNS.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

DEATH OF JONAS DINGES.

EXPIRES SUDDENLY AT HIS HOME IN TYRONE THIS MORNING.

A telephone dispatch from Tyrone to this office announced the sudden death in that place this morning of Mr. Jonas Dinges, one of the oldest railroad engineers in this part of the state. Only meagre particulars of the occurrence could be obtained, but from what could be learned the doctors pronounced the cause of his death blood poisoning. Mr. Dinges worked on nignt turn and was out Monday and Tuesday nights. On Wednesday morning he went to a dentist and had some teeth extracted, then went to his home. For some reason or other it is believed that this was the cause of blood-poison from the effects of which he died this morning.

Mr. Dinges was an old Centre countian and many years ago resided in Bellefonte. He was aged about 70 years. He had been married three times and now leaves a wife and a number of children, the latter all grown up, to mourn his sudden demise. Deceased was the engineer that ran one of the first trains over the Bald Eagle Valley railroad after its completion in 1863. For a number of years Mr. Dinges as engineer and Allison Haupt, as conductor, formed the principal part of the crew that run the regular passenger train between Tyrone and Lock Haven. Since that time all the time of deceased has been spent as an engineer on the Tyrone division of the Pennsylvania railroad and at all times has he proven a faithful and valuable employee. Mr. Dinges has a number of relatives in Centre county as well as many friends, who will be pained to learn of his death.

What Congress is Doing.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—There were but a few senators and spectators in the senate this morning. After the introduction of a number of bills, Mr. Morgan ordered a resolution directing Secretary Blaine to send to the senate the correspondence with the Chinese government relating to the non-acceptance of Mr. Blair as a minister to China. Some discussion took place over the advisability of agreeing to the resolution in the form offered by Morgan and it was modified to request the president to furnish the correspondence, if not incompatible with the public interest, in which form it was agreed to. A resolution reported from the committee of privileges and elections, declaring Mr. Chilton, of Texas, entitled to retain his seat in the senate was agreed to. The Mexican award bill was taken up and was still under discussion when the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

The attendance in the house was small to-day. Mr. Martin, of Indiana, offered a resolution calling on the president for the Chilian correspondence during Balmaceda's regime to the present time: referred to the foreign affairs committee.

The consideration of the proposed rules was then proceeded with and when the house adjourned the code was still under discussion.

Discussing the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The first hearing of this congress on the silver question took place this morning before the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, Mr. Leech, the director of the mint, being examined. The inquiries of the free coinage men related chiefly to whether or not the fall in the price of silver and the world's commodities had not been practically contemporaneous, considering the question for a series of years and unaffected by any special crop condition; also as to whether or not the present policy under which even the silver notes were redeemed in gold, if desired, did not have the effect of enhancing the value of gold and keeping the two metals apart.

Mr. Leech was of the opinion that supply and demand for silver alone regulated its price. Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, an anti-free coinage member, directed his inquiries with a view to showing that under free coinage other nations would send their silver here, and that a single important nation could seriously impair our standing by draining gold from the United States and destroying confidence in the ability of this country to make good its promise to redeem in gold. Mr Leech favored an international agreement as the best mode of solution of the question.

Special Excursions.

Gratifying was the success of the first tour in the Washington Pennsylvania Railroad series, which left the 21st instant. The tours afford a delightful opportunity of visiting the National Capital in its most attractive season while both houses of Congress are in session and all the departments open to visitors; three tours remain, February 5th, 11th, 25th 1892. Excursion tickets will be good for ten days from date of sale, admitting of a stop over in Baltimore in either direction within the proper limit, and tourists will travel in a special train of parlor cars and day coaches.

The rate from Bellefonte will he $7.25, train leaves at 10.25 a. m,

The tickets will be good for use on any regular train of the dates above named except limited express trains. The return coupons will be valid for passages on any regular train within the return limit except the Limited.

Ravages of Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, January 27.—The steamer Marcia, from Brazilian ports, which arrived at quarantine yesterday reports that on November 30 Alexander, died from yellow fever. Captain Metcalf, 45 years old, who was in command of the steamer, was taken down with the same disease on December 15 John Anderson, third engineer, died.

On December 13 Captain Andrew Smith who was previously chief officer of the steamer, developed symptoms of the fever and died December 17. Since leaving Victoria, Brazil, there has been no sickness on the steamer, but she will be detained at quarantine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Nothing like it —Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's as peculiar in its composition, as in its curative effects, in all the diseases and disorders that afflict womankind. It's a legitimate medicine—an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a positive remedy for female weaknesses and ailments. All functional disturbances, irregularities, and derangements are cured by it. There's nothing like it in the way it acts—there's nothing like it in the way it's sold. It's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or the money paid for it is promptly refunded.

Read the guarantee on the wrapper.

You lose nothing if it doesn't help you—but it will.

The system is invigorated, the blood enriched, digestion improved, melancholy and nervousness dispelled. It's a legitimate medicine, the only *one* that's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in the cure of all "female complaints."

LEWIS the ROBBER

No doubt many of the early settlers of Bellefoute recollectd the stories of Lewis, the Robber. He died after making a confession in your jail in 1820. 'Life and Adventures of Lewis, the Robber and Counterfeiter," a pamphlet 5½x9 inches, 84 pages paper cover, 25 cents, cloth 40 cents. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. 555 AGENTS WANTED. Liberal inducements to agents. Write for terms, mentioning this paper. C. D. RISHEL, Shiremanstown, Cumberland Co., Pa. j28 1m

Mattie Miller by her next friend C. C. McKinley vs. John Miller } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County No. 31 August 1, 1891 Subpoena in Divorce A. V. M.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed a commissioner, by said court to take the testimony in the above stated case and report at the Argument Court the first Tuesday of March 1892. Will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office at Bellefonte on Tuesday the 23r day of February 1892 at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons in interest will appear without fail.

H. H. HARSHBERGER,
Commissioner

DOCTOR

J. B. Hobensack's

MEDICAL OFFICES

206 N. SECOND ST., PHILADELPHIA

Are the oldest in America for the treatment of

Special Disease and Youthful Errors

Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Runnings, Discharges, Stictures Bladder, Kidney and Skin Diseases, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, Permanently Cured by improved methods without detention from business. The doctor's success is due to his lifelong experience and study; to the pure vegetable remedies used and to the thorough examination and watchful attention given patients during treatment. A forty establishment is our guarantee of success.

Office hours, 9 a. m, to 2 p. m., 6 to 9 p. m. All day Saturday. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m.

Send stamp for book. dec2 1y

Spring Elections.

At the February election assessors will be elected for three years; under the new law each district elects but one assessor, who does all the registering and assessing, and in the third year of his term makes the triennial assessment—hence the importance of exercising judgment in the selection that competent men may be selected, The new election law of the state goes into effect March 1. 1891. Under the new law the judges and inspectors elected next month will be reqnired to hold the election next November. Election boards therefore, should be chosen with a view to thorough competency and responsibility.

A Tyroner Gone Wrong.

In July last J. M. Hines, of the Tyrone Milling Company, presented a note of $1500 indorsed by W. H. Rex, of Mapleton, at the First National Bank, of Tyrone, for discount. As the indorser was known to be perfectly responsible the note was accepted and the money paid over. Since that time the note has been renewed twice, always with the same name on the back. It now turns out that the indorsement was a forgery committed by Mr. Hines. On Wednesday Hines was placed under arrest and will now have to stand trial and suffer the penalty of his unlawful deed. The same day the bank secured an attachment against the mill property so that there is no danger of any loss to it.

GOOD AND RELIABLE.

A good and reliable family medicine is Sulpher Bitters. Every spring for six years I have been troubled with boils. Since I began using Sulpher Bitters, I have not had a single one. You can rely on Sulphur Bitters every time.—*Editor Weekly News.*

I've been a sufferer, from rheumatism for years and have been unable to obtain any relief at all. Salvation Oil gave me entire relief and I heartily recommend it. HENERY WINKEL, Baltimore, Md

What so wonderful, as a severe cough cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for 25 cents. Try it!

Musical College.

The Spring Session opens Monday, May 1st, for Young Ladies in Vocal and Instrumental Music—Address for circular

H. B. MOYER,
Freeburgh, Pa.

vation Oil, the people's liniment is guaranteed to be the best. Only 25 cents a bottle.

A fat man in Washington, who used to be an invalid, took to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and now he walks right over the very slenderest dudes, and don't care at all. This remedy costs 25 cts.

M R T WIN.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on there merits—C. M. Parish. Druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.

Symptom—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelpha. s 24–1 y

Happy Hoosers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Flectric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine. made me feel like a new man," J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he fouud new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease of life. Only 50c. a bottle, at C. M. Parrish's. Drug Store.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY—C. M. Parish.

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases"

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruption on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by any other remedy.

Ask your druggist for Swayna's Ointment. s 24–1y

LADIES

In delicate health, the result of irregularity of the natural functions, or of any of the ills peculiar to your sex, if you will write me, I will send you full information in regard to my cure, together with a few samples of the genuine testimonials I have received from thousands of thankful women. The M. U. Pastilles have stood the test of 18 years in a very extensive medical practice and have never failed to give beneficial results. Sample 12 cents; full box $1.00. Do not fail to learn more of them at once. Dr. H. H. Jackson, 103, State Street, Chicago, Ill. jy 30—1y

Common Soap

Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.

IVORY SOAP

DOES NOT.

DR. SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP. NEVER FAILS SOLD BY DRUGGIST

A FINE PIECE OF CHEWING TOBACCO IS INDEED A LUXURY FINZER'S Old Honesty COMES AS NEAR BEING A FINE PIECE OF PLUG TOBACCO AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE IT

AND IS KNOWN AS A

Standard Brand

AMONG DEALERS

THESE GOODS ARE ON THE MARKET IN ONLY ONE SHAPE, 3x12 FULL 16 OZ. PLUG—THE MOST CONVENIENT TO CUT IN POCKET PIECES OR CARRY WHOLE.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

Recommended as the Best. IX LE MARS, PLYMOUTH Co., IA., May. 1889.

I suffered from temporary sleeplessness from overwork for two years, for which I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and can recommend same as the best medicine for similar troubles.

F. BORNHORST.

Extract From a Letter

of the Rev. J. McGowan, Cedyville, New York: "I recommend you to send for six bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and let her use it as directed. It cured several in my parish."

EAST GLENVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1890.

I used one bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for dizziness and nervous headache, and it did me more than any medicine for it and even more. I had been s[illegible] MRS. P. HANCE.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large [illegible] Donation for $9.

TALMAGE'S NEW BOOK 400 Wonderful Pictures. Sales Immense. Agents Wanted. Exclusive Territory. Big Pay. 30 Days Credit. No Capital Needed. Also send 9 Agents' Addresses and receive FREE To YOU, Talmage's favorite Pictures of Christ, in Oil Colors. Address, HISTORICAL PUB. CO, Phila, Pa.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASE OF ANY FORM USE HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

It has proved infallible in every case, from simple Pimples to obstinate Eczema; also Itching Piles. 50 CTS. per box.

Send for "Hints for Kitchen and Sick-Room," a handy book for the household. FREE.

THE GRIP.

How It Seizes and Controls Its Subject in a Typical Attack.

National Baptist.

You are suddenly impressed with the fact that you have taken cold, or rather that the cold has taken yon. You try to localize the disease, but in vain. It is not a cold in the head. or in the throat, or on the lungs, or in the joints. It is a cold which makes its attack with impartial malignity upon every portion of the human frame at the same moment. You essay to cough—so rather you do not essay; you are constrained to cough. You are conscious of an emotion as though this effort set in operation in your head a pile driver whose purpose apparently is to drive several piles through the top of your head or, failing in that, to dislodge entirely the upper portion of the cranium. But this is not the only emotion attending your congh. You also feel as though the effort were designed to dislodge the entire, pulmonary system and to express it for the inspection of a curious and garnsaying world.

At this point comes in another symptom. You have heard of weakness; you have heard of being as weak as a cat: you you have heard of the Taunton water in Massachusetts, which is so weak that it will not run down hill.

The weakness pervades both body and mind You endeavor to exercise your mental powers by wrestling with a few of the feebler and more infantile melodies of Mother Goose; but you find yourself floored by the effort. You are compelled to fall back and think of nothing, of the poetic merits of Walt Whitman, of the virtue of Tammany; you essay to pillow your head upon vacancy.

Not, however, that there are no compensations. You become alive to the crimes you have committed in wasting time and strength.

You become aware of the resources that are afforded by the figures in the paper on your chamber walls. When, at length, you are able to make small excursions you realize how much adventure and experience there is in these small journeys. To have walked to the further corner is an achievement when you are able to go into the next room this seems like a trans-continental tour. You are allowed to realize one great truth of life, that we form a just estimate of everything only when we are deprived of it. You never knew before what wealth you possessed in your modicum of strength and in the privilege of of breathing. and of feeling your legs.

Saved by Lassa.

A New Jersey woman, Mrs. Schmultz, visited Colorado recently says an exchange and after many lesser excursions. set her heart upon making the ascent of Pike's Peak. The hotel people and the guides shook their heads. The thing could not be done. No one had been to the top since November. It would be necessary to take the old trail all the way' as the carriage road—to the Half-way House—was completely blocked with snow. Finally a young guide, Steve Brown by name, undertook to see Mrs. Schmultz safely up the mountain and down again. She rode a little Indian pony.

"It was wonderful," said Mrs. Schmults "what intelligence the pony showed. In same places we had to pass between rocks where the space was so narrow that he had to sidle through. In the worst places he planted his hoofs, which had been sharply shod, in a straight line, one after the other.

It was enough to take one's breath away, on the edge of those sheer precipices, to look down into the valley thousands of feet below. The sensation is a peculiar one for when you are on horseback you seem to be hanging out over the cliff. And another great rock, rising on the other side of the trail, does not seem to increase your sense of security.

"Sometimes we were scrambling upward at an angle of forty-five degrees, or so it seemed, and again we descended to get around some great mass of rock that blocked the way. The air became more and more rarefied, and my breath came quickly.

"The guide kept ahead on his mustang looking back now and then to see how I was getting along. From the pommel of his saddle hung his lasso, and when I inquired its use, he told me that he often had to tie travelers round the waist with it on the descent, to keep them from losing their seats.

"After we had got above the timber line the horses were scrambling up a very steep bit of the trail when my pony began to slip back on some loose gravel. I thought I was gone. If the pony lost controle of himself we should certainly go down the mountain together.

"Steve heard the grating of the pony's hoofs, and turned like a flash. The next instant his lasso was swinging about his head, and before I realized what was going on, it had settled over my head and pinioned my arms to my sides.

"With one turn of his wrist Steve pulled me from the pony, who relieved of his burden, quickly recovered his footing. I did not comprehend, until it was all over what a narrow escape I had, and even now I don't like to think too much about that incident of the climb."

It now seems an assured fact that the Bellefonte Central (Buffalo Run) Railroad will be extended to State College at the one end and Beech Creek at the other. The only question now at issue and somewhat in doubt is at just what time the extension will be made. It is to be hoped, it will be soon, as Bellefonte need the advantages of a competing line badly.

JANUARY CHAT.

Masters of Passing Moment for Maid and Madame.

Telling of a visit to a theatre in Kioto, a writer in *Macmillan's* says: A pair of guilty lovers have been sentenced to death. The executioner, apparently a coolie, sat down and calmly sharpened an enormou chopper, while the unhappy victims writhed on the ground. Finally, when the chopper was keen enough, up jumped the avenger, and after much posturing to represent triumph, gave tha "man" the fatal blow. Immediately from the back of the stage there rushed out a boy with a black cap ou his head, the said black cap intimating that he had nothing to do with the action of the piece. This "super" held a cloth in front of the corpse, which scrambled off the stage, at the same time passing a grisly wooden head to the executioners who brandished it triumphantly.

Short Sermons.

This life would indeed be a blank, this world a dreary and desolate waste, if after a misfortune had befallen us, we had no friend to call in and say, "I told you so."

The Romans worshipped their standard, and the Roman standard happened to be an eagle. Our standard is only one-tenth of an eagle—a dollor—but we make all even by adoring it with ten-fold devotion. —Edgar Allen Poe.

The more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better it is for us and for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you, not to deal with him again; if he is abusive quit his company; if he slanders you take care to live so that no one will believe him No matter who he is or how he misuses you, the wisest way generally is to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

THE ULTIMATUM IN SANTIAGO

Santiago de Chili, Jan. 23.—It was learned to-day that the question at issue detween Chili and the United States has assumed a most acute phase. This information is to the effect that the Chilian Government has received from the Government of the United States an ultimatum which, in the strongest possible terms, states that diplomatic relations detween the two countries will cease unless the offensive circular note sent out by Senor Matta recently the Chilian Foreign Minister, in regard to the Baltimore affair. is withdrawn Furthermore, the ultimatum demands that Chili immediately make reparation for the attack by the mob upon the Baltimore sailors in Valparaiso, and that she make an apology for those attacks.

The ultimatum concludes with the statement that the United States will tolerate no further delay on the part of Chili in answering the demands of the American Government.

A Cautious Man.

Mrs. Grundy—My son I do wish you would make the most of your opportunities with Miss Pastage. She is the daughter of a dear friend of mine and her wealth makes her a most desirable catch.

Young Grundy—But mother, I have seen very little of the lady.

Mrs Grundy—You have been in her company almost every day.

Young Grundy—Yes, I know, but she is always so covered with cloths, false hair and paint that I have never really seen her.

Old-time Hatred of the Redcoats.

Gen. B. P. Butler said recently: "I had as deep-seated a prejudice against a British redcoat as a turkey gobbler exhibited to a red petticoat when he drove my sister into the house. Thus I was taught that the highest achievement in life waa to get behind a stone wall and shoot a Britisher, and I longed for the time when I should grow up to do it. So thoroughly was this drilled into me, that in after life it was a matter for reasoning on my part whether I should treat an Englishman decently."

Commenting on President Hill's contribution, "Why I am a Protectionist," to the American Economist of December 18, the Rochester Post-Express says:

"It is worth reading as a brief yet definite statement of the strongest points in in favor of the Protective policy. We do not remember having seen the case for Protection so briefly and yet so strongly put before.

In olden times when a girl was married she received some sand for scouring the floor. Modern girls are born with sand enough for all practical purposes, but they are willing to accept a fair share of the old man's dust as a wedding gift.

A lady was reading the poems of John G. Whittier aloud. When she came to the line "across the mournful marble play" her six-year-old son looked up and said: "Mamma, had John been playing marbles for keeps?"

An old geography says that "This globe is a terrestrial ball seen hanging in the air." That accounts for the desire of base ball players to own the earth.

Wise and Otherwise.

Edwin Arnold is not a silver-tongued orator, but his tongue is worth about $500 a night to him at present.

BLAINE'S EIRST SPEECH.

The Plumed Knight in Days Before the Plume Had Sprouted.

"Yes," said an old Californian, "I heard Blaine make his first speech over fifty years ago! Long time, isn't it? So it seems to me, but it was nearly fifty-six years ago, 'way back yonder in a little old log schoolhouse, when we were both awkward, barefooted boys, that we were elected to speak our pieces one Friday afternoon. Scared? We were scared to death, and 'Jimmy' Blaine shook worse than I did. I can see him as though it were yesterday; he stood, bare-footed, patched trousers and a linsey woolsey 'wammus' buttoned tight around him; he dug the toes of his right foot into the ankle of his left, working and swinging his heel in a kind of semi-circle, while his hands twitched and hung like pounds of lead at his side. This is the way he bowed" (here the story-teller arose and bent himself as the big blade of a jackknife shuts), "and this is what he said, as he gazed steadfastly at the ceiling:

"R-i-m, rim; p-i-n, pin;
L-i-p, lip; f-i-x, fix;
B-i-t, bit; s-i-t, sit;
J-o-b, job; s-o-d, sod; G-o-d, God."

"Another bow, and 'Jimmy' Blaine took his seat, stumbling as he did so against the old daub chimney made of sticks!" —*Lewestown (Me.) Journal.*

The Burning Bush.

"Talking about the power of imagination," said the Raconteur, "I was riding across a piece of level country in one of the British North American provinces in a stage coach of the olden days. There was a pompous M. P. present, a meek little French priest and some ladies. We were all strangers to each other, but exchanged remarks as fellow-travelers. As we neared a horizon of woods we saw suddenly a burst of flame.

"A camp-fire," suggested the M. P.

"It is zee bush zat burns," hazarded the little Priest meekly.

"It is a camp-fire," re-affirmed the Member of Parliament.

"I zink zat is zee bush," uttered the priest in a faint voice.

"I can feel the flames even at this distance," noticing my existence with affable condecension, "do you not sir?"

"I cannot say I do sir," I answered civilly; "as the wind is blowing directly from us, that would be almost impossible."

"Impossible or not, the blaze is very perceptible. I am not given to vain imaginings. As we approach nearer you will see for yourself, sir, that I am right." And he drew himself into a comer with much dignity.

I never care to argue a point and said no more, for it really made no difference to mewhether he felt the heat of the fire or not at that distance and I am not altogether a disbeliever in miracles: So I gazed out of the opposite window and chatted with the ladies on the varied green of the pine woods. Then the little priest spoke up in tones that had a sort of triumphal I told you so air about them.

"Vat I zay? It ees ze tree zat burne, n'est celpas?"

For the fire was most decidedly quelched. That which we had taken for a flame is known in the provinces as "the burning bush," a peculiar foliage which burns a vivid red, before any other tree has changed its color. As the light plays on its leaves and the wind agitates them it has all the appearance of a forest fire. And it is so rare that there is seldom more than one in a district. By the old habitue they are regarded with superstitious fear.

The M. P. looked and drew down the corners of his mouth. In this blessed country it would have meant, "What will you have, gentlemen?" at the next stopping place. But I enjoyed feeling the "fire" in pantomime and in knowing that it and the M. P. were effectually quenched even if my thirst was not."

The club took the hint and acted upon it.—Free Press.

Chili.

Peace, Sweet Peace is spreading her wings over U. S. and Chili.

Latest news from both seats of war, indicate that the Chilians don't want any war. It is only a few Yankees in Chili that want any war.

The Chilian government has not at any time designed to insult or offend the United States.

A messenger is said to be on the way, bringing assurance of friendship and good will to Uncle Sam.

The Hateful Thing.

"Any mail for me?" she simpered.

"None to-day, Miss."

"Nor any other day," muttered an envious rival. "The males don't admire autumn flowers."—Lima Times.

Cilhooly—Are the people who live next door to you rich? Gus de Smith—I should say so. You ought to see the silverware they carry to the pawnbr ker.—Texas Shiftings,

The hairs of our head are numbered, but the angels quit the numbering business when they struck a plate of boarding house butter.

A foot is twelve inches everywhere except in Chicago.

It is an ill wind that gives a man a cold n the head.

The man who means well is by no means a mean man.

ORGANS $40 PIANOS The T. Swoger & Son, DIRECT FROM FACTORY. SEND FOR PARTICULARS. Address, BEAVER FALLS, PA.

UPRIGHT PIANOS! FINEST FACTORY IN UNITED STATES ALWAYS READY FOR Quick Shipments of FINEST PIANOS AND ORGANS DIRECT TO YOUR HOMES.

ORGANS $40 PIANOS The T. Swoger & Son, DIRECT FROM FACTORY. SEND FOR PARTICULARS. Address, BEAVER FALLS, PA.

From Rev James M Potts, D D, editor of the Michigan *Christian Advocate*, Detroit Michigan To say that we are delighted with the piano, does not express the fact. We are jubilant. If all your instruments are as fine in appearrnce and as pleasing in tone as this one, your patrons will rise by the hundred.

From Mrs A G Silverheels, Corydon, Warren county, Pa.: We are well pleased with the organ. Good tone and found to be as represented. jy23 1y

Ely's Cream Balm For CATARRH THE POSITIVE CURE. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts. THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS PENNYROYAL PILLS DIAMOND BRAND THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSPORT.

An Exploding Lamp Sets Fire to Grant Reed's House.

MR. REED BADLY BURNED.

An alarm of fire about 9.45 o'clock last night sent the fire department hurrying to the residence of Grant S. Reed, corner of Park avenue and Rose street, and although the fireman worked with a will and soon had the flames under control, the fire had gained such headway before they arrived, that the house was totally destroyed. None of the furniture was saved, and the loss will aggregate, it is thought, $1,500.

THE LAMP EXPLODED.

The fire was caused by a lamp explosion. Mr. Reed was formerly a watchman at the Lycoming Rubber works, but several months ago he was compelled to relinquish his position owing to a crippled foot, which rendered him almost helpless. Last evening he was sitting in a room down stairs, there being no one else about, and when he got up from his chair, he accidently upset the lamp, which exploded as it fell to the floor. The burning oil scattered about, and the flames soon communicated to every part of the room, the apartment being ablaze in less time than it takes to tell it. Mr. Reed's clothes caught fire, and he was in a horrible predicament, being alone and almost helpless in a veritable fiery furnace. He tried hard to extinguish the flames, but was unsuccessful, and doing so he was very badly burned.

MR. REED'S INJURIES.

Isaac Koons, who lives on Grier street was among the first to arrive upon the scene, and when he got there he found Mr. Reed crawling over the board-walk on his hands and knees, endeavoring to reach a place of safety. Mr. Reed's shirt was partially burned off, his hair and eyebrows were singed, his face blackened by the smoke, and his arms and back badly burned. With assistance Mr. Reed was taken to the residence of Jesse Carpenter, Park avenue, where he was made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, and Dr. W. F. Kunkle summoned. The injured man was reported to-day as being in a pretty serious condition.

Shortly after midnight a second alarm was sounded, caused by flames again breaking out in the ruins of Reed's house. They were soon extinguished, however.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

In responding to the first alarm, engine No. 3 came near getting into a regular smashup. It is that the engine came out Campell street at full tilt, and that the driver never slowed up to make the turn up Third street, but whirled around the corner at a high rate of speed. The result was that the engine slipped on the snow-clad street, bringing up with much force against a tree, which was knocked down. The driver was thorwn from his seat and the engine passed over him, the wheels, however missing his body. The engineer was also thorwn off the engine. When picked up the driver was apparently unconscious, but after reaching the engine house he soon revived. The engine then proceeded to the fire. Engine drivers should be more careful how they rush around a corner with a ponderous machine.

FUSION IN THE NORTHWEST.

The rumors of a combination between the Democratic party and the Farmer's Alliance in the Northwestern States are made so specifically and persistently that some credence must be given to the statements. The plan, it is claimed, has been arranged by the Hill, Brice and Gorman syndicate, which appears now to be dictating the policy and directing the methods of the democratic party. It includes the nomination of ex-Governor Hill or Senator Gorman for the head of the Democratic ticket.

According to the plan a fusion is to be made between the Democrats and Alliance men in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.

The Democrats are to be given the Presidential electors in these States and the majority of the Congressmen as their share, while the Farmers' Alliance is to content itself with the Governors and Legislatures. As these six States are counted upon to give Republican majorities next November, defeat in all or most of them would undoubtedly result in a Democratic victory. Such a move, if successful, would turn the strongest wing of the Republican party and permit the Democratic army to reach the camp of its opponent.

But fusions like this are more easily arranged than carried into effect. No doubt the Democratic and Farmers' Alliance plotters would gladly make such a combination, and if they could poll for a fusion ticket the vote both parties cast in 1890 they would succeed. But such a result is not probable. A fusion always weakens and demoralizes both parties that enter it. The intelligent voters never trust such a movement. It would be impossible, for instance, to bring the better element in the Democratic party to the support of Alliance candidates advocating the pernicious principles of the latter party. There would be dissatisfaction on both sides. But if the Democratic leaders choose to attempt such a fusion the Republicans will be ready to meet and defeat it. It would be one more proof of the utterly conscienceless character of the men under whose control the Democratic party has fallen.

Will Telegraph.

A telegraph something after the following form may soon be sent from Chicago:

"S. H. So and So. Your son has just fallen from the top story of the Masonic Temple. Will telegraph result as soon as he gets down—Arkansaw Traveler.

ELY'S Cream Balm CATARRH Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. HAY-FEVER U.S.A.

TRY THE CURE A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggist; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

ACME BLACKING is cheaper at 20 cents a bottle than any other Dressing at 5 cents.

A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAYS because shoes once blackened with it can be kept clean by washing them with water. People in moderate circumstances find it profitable to buy it at 20c. a bottle, because what they spend for Blacking they save in shoe leather.

It is the cheapest blacking considering its quality, and yet we want to sell it cheaper if it can be done. We will pay

$10,000 Reward

for a recipe that will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, 1893. WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Old furniture painted with PIK-RON (this is the name of the paint), looks like stained and varnished *new furniture.* One coat will do it. A child can apply it. You can change a pine to a walnut, or a cherry to mahogany; there is no limit to your fancies. All retailers sell it.

BABIES BY THE MILLION.

One of 'Em Born at Every Beat of the Clock.

It has been computed that about 36,000,000 babies are born into the world each year. The rate of production is, therefore, about seventy per minute, or more than one for each beat of the clock

With the one-a-second calculation every reader is familiar, but it is not everyone who stops to calculate what this means when it comes to a year's supply It will, therefore, probably startle a good many persons to find on the authority of a well known statistician, that could the infants of a year be aranged in a line in cradles the cradles would extend around the globe.

The same writer looks at the matter in a more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mothers' arms, one by one, and the procession keeing kept up night and day until the last hour of the twelfth month had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate of 20 a minute, 1200 an hour bring the entire year the reviewer at his post would have only seen the sixth part of the infantile host.

In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear guard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls. —London TidBits.

FOR MUSICAL PEOPLE

The Song Friend for January is at hand with its wealth of Vocal and Instrumental Music anp its bright interesting and instructive paragraphs and articles on Church and Instrumental Music, Voice Culture, Theory Musical News, etc. Among the pieces of choice music in this Number is "Songs without Words" by Hewitt; "O, Father Keep Us," a new and excellent Church Solo, for Tenor or Soprano. The Song Friend is a 32 page journal of rare excellence. The subscription price is only $1.00 a year, with a premium of three pieces of select music. The publishers, S. W. Straub & Co., 245 State Street, Chicago, offer to send one sample copy for 10 cents, and make liberal inducements to canvassers.

Waiting for Her.

Winkle—Have you seen Miss Twitter in her new tailor-made gown?

Nodd—No. She was out walking when I called.

"Was any one else at home?"

"Yes. The tailor who made it was there.—Cloak Review.

A Pointer for Minstrels.

End Man—Can you tell me, Mr. Johnsing, why getting drunk am like a wash bowl.

Johnsing—I wash my hands of that subject.

End Man—Why' suh because it am debasin.

HOW TO GET THIN.

The only safe and reliable treatment for obesity, or (superfluous fat) is the "Leverette" Obesity Pills, which gradually reduce the weight and measurement. No injury or inconvenience—Leaves no wrinkles—acts by absorption.

This cure is founded upon the most scientific principles, and has been used by one of the most eminent Physicians of Europe in his private practice "for five years," with the most gratifying results.

Mr. Henry Perkins, 29 Union Park, Boston, writes: From the use of the "Leverette" Obesity Pills, my weight has been reduced ten pounds in three weeks and my general health is very much improved. The principles of your treatment are fully indorsed by my family physician. In proof of my gratitude I herewith give you permission to use my name if you desire to so."

Price $2.00 per package, or three packages for $5.00 By registered mail. All orders supplied direct from our office.

The LEVERETTE SPECIFIC Co., 339 Washington St., Boston, Mass

The Conferee System.

Lock Haven, January 26.—The committees representing the republicans in the Sixteenth congressional district met here to-day for the purpose of deciding upon the manner of changing the conferees system, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That representation in future congressional conferences or conventions in this district shall be as follows: Each county to have one vote, and in addition thereto one vote for each 2,000 republican votes or a majority fraction thereof cast at the last presidential election, and also one vote for each 20,000 population or a majority fraction thereof, based upon the last decennial census.

Lane's Family Medicine Moves the Bowels Each day. Most pepole need to use it.

TRADE OF THE PAST WEEK.

DECEMBER EXPORTS THE LARGEST EVER KNOWN IN ANY ONE MOUTH.

No Important Change Recorded in Wool—Depression in Business, Dne to the Low Price of Cotton, Still Continues in the South.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The business failures occuring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., number, for the United States, 287, and for Canada, 43, or a total of 230, as compared with the totals of 634 last week eight days, and 329 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 411 representing 360 failures in the United States and 51 in the Dominion of Canada.

It was suggested two weeks ago that the exports in December were likely to be extraordinarily large. The preliminary reports just issued indicate that the exports in that month were probably the largest ever knowu, for while no increase appears in cotton, and exports of provision, cattle and oil were slightly less than a year ago, a gain of $20,100, 000 appears in breadstuffs, making the increase inthe principle, item $18,540,854, or nearly 25 per cent., indicating that the aggregate exports for the month will probably exceed $116,000, 000 against about $98,000,000 last year, when the amount was greater than it had ever been in any month. The exports of wheat 15,200,000 bushels against 4,800,000 bushels last year. while exports of cotton are 48,000,000 pounds greater in quanity, though no increase appears in valueowing to the low prices.

SUPPLY OF MONEY INSURED.

These enormous exports overshadow all other features in the commercial situation They ensure large supplies of money, if ever needed, but at present the markets are everywhere well supplied, except at Southern points, and better supplied there than a week ago. Treasury disbursements have been large, and there is no reason to expect a lack in the supply of money.

Another fact of large importance is that the iron output was not diminished in December, as is usual, owing to the stoppage of furnance during the holidays, but was 188,802 tons weekly, against 188,135 December 1st and 167,599 a year ago. The decrease in December last year was about 16,000 tons.

SOTUHERN BUSINESS DEPRESSED.

Depression of business at the South on account of the low price of cotton still continues. Breadstuffs have been much weaker since the publication of Government report and wheat has fallen 1⅞ cents; corn,1⅞ cents and oats, ⅞ of a cent. Exports and receipts continue large, though the colder and less favorable weather to some extent restricts the movement. Coffee is unchanged and oil is advanced 3c. Cotton fell to 7.37 cents during the week, the lowest price for 43 years, but has since recovered to 7. 56 cents though receipts and stocks are remarkably arge. The depression at the South is not relieved by talk at the cotton convention and probaly cannot be in any way excep by free sales of cotton which is now held for higher prices.

The Treasury disbursements in January have reinforced the money market, adding $3,800,000 gold to supply in circulation during the last week and $300,000 legal tenders against a reduction of $800,000 in standard and fractional silver. The new Treasury notes issued,except $200,000, have returned to the Treasury. While London has been selling stocks somewhat freely there is no sign of serious depression in the stock market and the proceedings of railroad presidents in convention have not diminished that confidence in the value of securities which the great increase in earnings appears to justify.

York's Convicts.

An event that recalls the strangling of old Mrs. Strominger, the latter part of March last year. The one they left behind them Phila. Jan. 20.

York county opened its jail doors and with the clink of convicts' wristsbands and the compliments of the High Shiriff yesterday transferred to the tender mercies of Warden Cassidy a striug of men—some of them little more than brutes—whom it is all the better for society that they be behind penitentiary gates:

THE PRISONERS WERE

Daniel Wesley Smith, aged 45 years, convicted of burglary and robbery, in connection with murder, sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.

Frank Smith, his brother, aged 23 years convicted of the same offenses, sentenced to ten years.

John Gill, tramp, aged 45 years, convicted of Sodomy, two years and six months.

Charles Stowt, 30 years, aggravated assault and battery; three years on two charges.

William Gilberthorpen, aged 30 years, larceny; two years and three months.

Leo Beivenour, aged 45 years, aggrivated assaults and battery; fifteen months.

Solomon Low, assault and attempt to commit a rape, two years and six months.

Barton Leber, larceny; previously guilty of some offense from same party, two years and six months.

Some of them shivered as they faced the grim walls, and then, locked in pairs, passed through the big doors that closed them from sunshine or darker scenes without.

THE BINDIN : BY THE CORD.

But they left behind them up in the County Jail of York one doomed to a worse fate–the noose that will strangle him as he strangled his victim. It was an awful crime, and it rang round the country side for days, until the murderer was hunted to his own home, where his mother aged as was the woman he killed—saw him taken by the law.

It was toward the latter part of March last year, about 8 o'clock at night, that William Painton entered the farm house of old Michael Strominges and wife. in Fairview township, in the northern part of the county, near the Cumberland line He had been a criminal most all of his life, was a House of Refuge boy for five years, and had served four terms in prison for burglary after manhood.

The aged couple both past 70 years, and feeble in their decline, were quietly resting in their parlor, when he came to them masked with a false, heavy red beard, and a handkerchief partly covering his eyes. They had just negotiated for the purchase of some property, were to pay for it on the first of April, and had the money in the house and Painton knew it.

He demanded the savings and they refused him. He seized the wife, Lizzie, gagged her with her own apron and bound her round the throat with the twine that binds the wheat. Then he forced the old man, at the pistol point, to move on ahead of him into the bedroom. There he got the money, $700 in notes and between $300 and $400 in gold and silver.

FLIGHT PURSUIT AND CAPTURE.

The two men, robber and robbed, were soon back to the parlor where death had come between times. They found the aged woman where Painton had left her. She was unconscious and the burglar sought to revive her. The husband was too infirm to do his bidding and go for the physician, three squares or so away. Pointon knew well the place and went himself, giving Dr. Stem the brief message that he was wanted immediately at Strominger's.

Then he fled into the darknes of the night. They hunted him through the valleys—yeomanry and police and detectives, until they traced him to Harrisburg, from there to Soneston, in Sullivan county and to the house wherein his mother and brothers lived, and they told nim he was wanted for the strangling of old Mrs. Strominger.

His trial followed in many months. President-Judge Latimer was on the bench and the prosecution lawyers for the prisoner's life were E. D. Rentzel, York' District Attorney, and George Kunkle, of Harrisbnrg, now holding similar position in Dauphin county, pushing the case for the State.

Good lawyers defended him Meade Detwiler, of Harrisburg, and E. D. Zeigler. of York. They raised the issue that he could not be convicted of murder in the first degree; that like McGurk, in the case of the watchman of White's Dental Depot, now cited in the offort to save young Cascadea, the slayer of Officer Findley, there was no intent to kill.

The plea failed. The prosecution fought for the capital punishment; held that it was murder of the highest degree because the deed was done in the commission of felony, and the Judge so charged the jury. The decision of the latter was to the same effect and the eight men who passed to Cherry Hill yesterday left behind a culprit sentonced to death—a fate that two of them also barely escaped, the Smith brothers, one with fifteen years' imprisonment, the other with ten, who waited and watched outside the farmhouse saving themselves. by pleas of guilty of minor phases of the crime—burglatry and robbery.

Unionville Items.

La Grippe so prevalent in all directions gave us a call or rather made us a visit,

The visit is over with several of our citizens and neighbors.

It is still lingering with others and still others are dreading his call for them. Wm. P. Fisher our fruit dealer has recovered and is out again. T. E. Griest, one of our merchants is down with the disease, and the consequence is, his clerk and Andrew Thompson, assistant, are kept very busy waiting on their numerous customers.

Mrs. Saliie Spencer, an old resident here, who recently lost her sight, died last Sunday morning.

We feel somewhat important now, our Post office is a money order office, and are thankful to Postmaster General Wanamaker for his attention to our wants, and will avail ourselves of the great convenience.

We are looking and hoping for the continuation of the Bellefonte and Eastern R. R. up the valley, to this point at least, and then westward across the mountain.

Moderately cold this morning. Only 3 degrees below zero.

G. W. Farey, one of the civil engineers now surveying the extension of the Beech Creek R. R. left here Saturday to resume work. He thinks the line will run on to Pittsburg.

Our Depot has a new telegraph instrument, and Wm. Parsons is operator and Station Agent. He succeeds J. C. Rumburger.

More anon.

Thirty-Two Degrees Below Zero.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., January 19.—The climax of the present cold period, which for duration and severity has not been equaled in many years, was reached this morning the thermometer registering from 28 to 32 degrees below zero.

REPUBLICAN LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan.—1892.

The principal occupation of that part of the Democratic party occupying seats in Congress just now, is limited to an effort to choke off the great objector and stickler for parsimony, Mr. Holman, of Indiana. The resolution he precipitated upon the House the other day, was altogether too extreme for some of the Democratic leaders, and they, after cudgelling the old man a long time, persuaded him to so modify it as to let in the appropriations that were absolutely necessary to carry on the government. This resolution of Mr. Holman's and the constant prating of the Democrats about a depleted treasury and our bankrupt condition generally, taken together with their intention to cut off the resources of the government, as evinced by the bills already introduced, form

AN OBJECT LESSON IN POLITICS.

How the necessities of the goverement will be met in case the tariff is taken off of all the articles enumerated for free entry in bills now pending that have been referred to the Ways and Means Committee, is something that no fellow is able to find out. If, as they claim, the the revenue is now insufficient to meet the appropriations, how in the name of all that is consistent, can matters be improved by cutting off the revenues? Mr. Cleveland's followers cling to the idea of favoring a reduction of duties, to obviate the dangers of a surplus, which he and they agreed, was rapidly accumulating. What they wanted was a tariff revenue sufficient only to meet the needs of government. The McKinley law kindly steps in and in the last six months has cut down the revenue of the government sixty millions of dollars, and to that extent the burdens of the people in the matter of sugar alone. Yet the Democrats refuse to be happy and adopt the Holman resolution booted and spurred.

SENATOR HILL OVATED.

Senator David B. Hill was on the floor of the House Thursday to make himself acquainted with his Democratic friends. He was at once surrounded by them and held a regular levee behind the rail, while the proceedings of the House went on. Though his reception appeared to be warm enough, I could plainly distinguish a sort of Democratic conventional coolness that boded no good to the cautious David. He finds already that Washington is not Albany, and that the executive chamber in a great state like New York, is, after all, of quite as much importance and dignity as a seat in the back row on the Democratic side of the Senate Chamber. From that, David realized that no patronage can be dispensed, no pardons issued to save political blatherskites in New York from the consequences of their crimes against the ballot, and no authoritative dictation to political myrmidons by which the legislative districts of the State are to be gerrymandered. His official acts at the close of his administration were not calculated to increase admiration for him at home, and the many eminent Democratic Senators with whom he is to associate for the coming six years, plainly betrayed their manifestations of disapproval of the Hill method of doing things.

A RECIPROCITY PARTY.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives out as by authority that a distinctive party to be known as the Reciprocity Party is to be formed at once under the auspices of not only leading Republicans, but leading Democrats as well. There are Clarkson, Pat Ford and Frank Lawler mentioned as instigators of the new party, which under certain contingencies will also include Mr, Blaine and a multitude of others who have been prominent in forwarding the new system. The recent reciprocity banquet at Boston at which Mr. Blaine was unable to be present, is the origin of the new movement, and tne assurances of that commercial good feeling of the South American Republics toward our government which were uttered there by the representatives of those countries, encouraged the movement which will demonstrate that reciprocity, instead of being entirely hostile to our American principle of protection, is an important factor in and bulwark of the protective system.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

A good many of the Democratic newspapers which have a Clevelandish leaning, are discussing the expediency of doing away with the abhorrent two-thirds rule in the next Democratic National Convention. This rule was first adopted by the convention that nominated Mr. Van Buren in 1836, and it has been the law of every Democratic Convention from that time to the present. Now, however, in view of the many slips twixt the cup and the lip that may happen in the consideration of Mr. Clevelands availbility and that of any number of Democratic dark horses, his friends are dreading the gauntlet of the two-thirds rule through which their candidate must run. It seems to be the cherished conviction of Mr. Cleveland's enemies that the South does not like Mr. Cleveland well enough to abandon the rule for his benefit, and without the South, the rule can neither be abandoned nor abolished. It is therefore more than likely that the Convention will be forced to take up somebody like Hill or Arthur Gorman, or in view of the uncertainty of Illinois, Gov. Palmer, the new Senator from that state, or even Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin, another uncertain quantity, a gentleman, I understand, who has his lightning rod up at every conceivable point of exposure.

A SPECK OF WAR.

The testimony taken at San Francisco as elicited from the sailors of the Baltimore, shows that we should be entirely justified in demanding ample and instant reparation for the murderous outrages committed upon American citizens by the Chilians, This testimony has added materially to the war feeling here, which will be greatly increased when the President submits to Congress the full correspondence between the two governments and his own comments thereon.

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

COMMUNICATED.

Howard, Pa. Jan. 18, 1892.

On Sunday the 3d of January 1892 a very enjoyable event took place at the residence of Mr. Christian Holter in Liberty Twp. The circumstances that brought the friends and neighbors as follows. On the 30th of Dec. W. S. Holter as has already been published in your paper, took unto himself a life partner. His mother who has been a widow for four years and has made her home with Mr. Holter, desired to show some token of regard for her only son, in starting him out in his matrimonial career. She therefore ordered a dinner be prepared on that day, and the guests invited. They came; and truly a pleasant time we had together. An excellent dinner was promptly prepared and as quickly demolished. The chief cooks on this occasion were Mrs C. Holter, Miss Rose L. Holter and Minnie M. Thompson; and will did they preform their part. A splendid assistant cook, and waiter, in the person of Mr. D. C. Holter (an enterprising young merchant of Howard) helped to make the occasion a still *greater* success; performing his part with *courage* and *kindness*. The usual congratulations were given. I would not close this communication without saying a few words in regard to mother Holter. She has been afflicted for about thirty years, and for the last few years an extreme sufferer. So much so, that she has not been able to eave her home for about eight years, and not even able to leave her room for some time. But under the excellent, and faith ful care of her only unmarried daughter Rosa L. with christain fortitude, and patient resignation, she is waiting the summons of the *Master* (to enjoy the rest that, remains for the people of God.) Hoping her last days on earth may be peaceful and serene, and her joys in Heaven be great, I close.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Communicated.

In May 1884, Gov. Jas. Beaver was then the General in command of Second Brigade N. G. P. tendered to Austin Curtin the position of commissary of the Brigade with the rank of Mayor, thus making him an officer on his staff. The position was accepted.

When General Beaver was inaugurated Governor in Jan., 1887, Colonel John A. Wiley, then in command of 16th Reg't N. G. P. was by the Governor appointed to command the brigade, with the rank of Brigadier General, and he is still in command.

Of course General Wiley recognizes General Beaver's staff. Maj. D. S. Keller of Bellefonte was on General Beaver's staff, and was tendered a position on the staff of General Wiley, but could not accept.

The only officers retained by General Wiley were Major Chas. Miller, who had been ordinance officer on General Beaver's staff for one year.

He was made A. A. G. and Major Curtin was retained as commissary, which position he held until the latter part of Dec., 91 when unexpectedly to him, General Geo. R. Snowdon, commanding the Div. N. G. P. in a very complimentary letter, tendered him the position of Commissary of the Division on his staff with rank of Lieut. Colonel, which, though regaetting to leave the staff of the Sec. Brigade, he accepted and is so published in general order No. 2. N. G. P.

District Conference.

The District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church Altoona District will be held in Howard M. E. church Tuesday Feb., 16 in the evening and continue on Wednesday 17, till 4. p. m.

Many interesting questions will be discussed, and many clergymen and laymen of the district will be in attendance.

All methodists and members of Sister churches and also all friends of the church are cordially invited to attend.

Dr. A. R. Miller of Chestnut Avenue church Altoona will preach the sermon Tuesday evening, commencing at 7.15

Com. Revs. (W. A. Houck. Geo. W. Bouse. (N. B. Smith Austin Curtin.

REVIVAL.

The revival at the M. E. church is still going on.

Much interest is manifested by the members and the public in general.

The lecture room is every evening filled with a quiet congregation.

Some twenty persons have professed faith in God and proclaimed their conversion, many penitents come each night to the altar for prayer.

May the good work go on.

FOUR KILLED.

Another Tragedy in the Stevens County Feud in Kansas.

In a running fight with the outlaws who murdered Sheriff Dunn, it is known that four men were killed.

The number of wounded is not known.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Public Printing Bill is Briefly Discussed and Defeated.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—Throughout the corridors of the House wing this morning the employes (most of the rebellion) engaged in earnest argument on the prospect of war with Chili. This was also the topic of conversation in the press gallery and among the many spectators who occupied the public galleries.

Mr. Oates, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill imposing a punishment of fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, on any person convicted of blackmailing in the District of Columbia or any other place over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, opposed the measure, which he thought should be entitled a bill to enlarge the powers and privileges of the Public Printer and to lessen his liabilities. It should either have the heel of disapprobation put on it here or it should be sent to a committee to have it pruned of its obnoxious features: He moved to refer.

Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, said the economy sought to be obtained by this bill was neither wise nor popular, and that the measure contained features of which the House would never approve. He criticised the section which provides that when there is no committee on printing of the House the powers and duties under the law devolving upon the joint committee shall be exercised and performed by the Senate committee on printing.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, suggested that every second year the House committee on printing went out of existence, and it was thought well that the Senate committee should have power to act.

Mr. Chipman thought that the moral to be drawn from that suggestion was that the meeting of the House should be changed. He further criticised the provison for the appointment of a Superintendent of Documents.

Mr. Miller, of Wisconsin, thought that the consideration of the bill should be postponed for a week in order that an opportunity should be given to correct any imperfectious that might exist.

While Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, was defending the measure, Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, interrupting, said that he had understood the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. O'Neill) to declare that the Public Printer was behind this bill. [A nod of assent from Mr. O'Neill.] He could state that the Public Printer was indifferent to the bill, except so far as he was desirous of carrying out the will of Congress.

Mr. O'Neill." "Well, then, this is a magnificent illustration of mind reading."

In order to give members an opportunity to examine the measure Mr. Richardson expressed his willingness to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Tuesday next, and made a motion to that effect, pending which Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—Yeas, 137; nays, 102.

Mr. O'Neill moved to reconsider and to lay this motion on the table, pending which Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved an adjournment, which was lost—89- 112—amid laughter on the Republican side.

Mr. O'Neill's motion to table the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

This defeats the bill.

At the suggestion of the Speaker pro tem. the committee on rules was granted leave to have printed the proposed new rules in pamphlet form. (The code of rules has been practically decided upon and will probably be submitted to the full committee on rules to-morrow with a view to its report to the House on the following day.)

The House then adjourned.

GALE FOLLOWED GALE.

A Schooner From Demerara Arrives After a Terrible Voya e.

The schooner Olive Packer arrived at the Delaware Breakwater yesterday from Demerara. The officers report having experienced some of the roughest weather they have ever known. No sooner had the vessel gotten out of sight of land than a terrific gale sprang up, and for a time it was thought the vessel would surely go down. This gale finally passed over, only to be followed by another, if possible, more severe than the first one. The wind blew with terrible force, and the waves dashed completely over the vessel, drenching the sailors who were on deck, to the skin.

Several sails were lost, and those that did cling to the masts were so badly split as to be almost unfit for further use. The gaffs were broken and the schooner was otherwise badly injured. She will probably lay up for repairs.

P. G. MEEK.

We see by our exchanges that the State Editorial Association at their meeting held on the 20th at Harrisburg, honored our worthy contempary P. Gray Meek, of the *Watchman*, by electing him President of that body. We congratulate our fellow townsman to a position so important and honorable, and trust he will pardon us for publicly expressing our belief that the selection was a wise one, and that Brother Meek will fill the position with credit to himself and honor to the Association. Our best regards Bro. M.

CHILEAN CONQUEST A BIG JOB.

A POLITICIAN WHO HAS BEEN THERE SAYS 50,000 MEN WOULD BE REQUIRED.

BOSTON, Jan., 21.—Robert Burnett, a prominent member of the Democratic State Committee, who spent two years in Chili, said to-day: "Twenty thousand soldiers landing on the Chilean coast would amount to comparitivaly nothing. It would be but a short time before they were either killed or driven away. It would take at least 50,000 soldiers to produce any effect in Chili. The navy is not large enough to carry that number of soldiers there, and they would have to be transported. The cost would be enormous.

"Warships might bombard Valparaiso, but this is all they could do. The Chileans are very rash. There is no race in the world so hot-headed, and it is very difficult to imagine what will come of this affai I feel quite sure that if war is declared it would be a long time before we secured a victory. I have no doubt but it would come in time. but not before a good many were killed and this country put to a great expense. The cost for the mere start would be $2,000,000."

Locomotive Engineer.

There is hardly any class of men to whom the public is more indebted than to locomotive engineers. They literally hold the lives of millions of people in their keeping. By day and by night trains of cars go rushing through the land, filled with men, women and children, whose safety depends upon the skill, the nerve and faithfulness of the engineer in charge of tho locomotives. A little unskillfulness a moment's unfaithfulness, a failure of nerve at a critical instant, might cause the death of scores of passengers, or occasion such a mangling of their bodies as would leave them cripples for life.

When we consider the myriads of railroad train that are constantly speeding in every direction, it is a cause for wonder as well as for thankfulness that so few accidents happen. When an accidents does occur, it is seldom that a locomotive engineer is found blameworthy. It not unfrequently happens, however, that. in a desperate emergency he, sacrifices his own life to avert destruction from the passengers whose safety depends upon his skill and faithfulness.—New York Ledger.

What he put her in Mind of.

"Your daughter is engaged, I believe," said a gentleman to a colored lady in a neighboring town a few days ago.

"She am, I's sorry to say," was the reply.

"Don't you approve of her choice?"

"No; he don't amount to nuffin. He puts me in mind of the fool that John the Baptist ate in the wilderness."

"How's that?"

"Low cuss an' wild, honey."—Cape Cod Item.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Greatest Blood Purifier KNOWN.

This Great German Medicine is the cheapest and best. 128 doses of SULPHUR BITTERS for $1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease Scrofula. SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep seated diseases. Doctors are out of order. Use not ever take SULPHUR BITTERS. If BLUE PILLS or mercury, they are dead you are sick, no matter what ails ly. Place your trust in you, use SULPHUR BITTERS, the purest and best medicine ever made.

Sulphur Bitters!

Is your Tongue Coated with a yellow sticky substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your stomach is out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS immediately. Is your Utterine thick, ropy, cloudy, or life, it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until to-morrow,

Try a Bottle To-day!

Are you low-spirited and weak, or suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

Don't Wait! Your Kidneys are out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use Sulphur Bitters! Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some at once, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is The Invalid's Friend. The young, the aged and infirm are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life. Don't wait until to-morrow,

Try a Bottle To-day!

high-colored!

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of MY INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

Bellefonte Republican,

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

BEERS & DILLION.

Local Department.

—How does this kind of weather suit you?

—Only two more days and one month of 1892 will have passed.

—Wonder now many school children know when Lincoln's birthday comes.

—The weather is somewhat more modified to-day than it has been for a week or so.

—Regular spring weather to-day. So much so that one almost listened for the singing of a robin.

—Isn't it soon time to be looking around for some good men to elect as borough officials this spring.

—According to the latest and best authorities the iron trade is still dull, with little prospect of brightening.

—The coasting was somewhat limited on Friday evening, owing, no doubt, to the accident of the night previous.

—There seems to be a number of military men in town to-day, if one can judge from the cut and make of their overcoats.

—Katie Bennett's "Waifs of New York" company passed through Bellofonte in a special car attached to the 9.17 train this morning.

—The ice men are now garnering their harvest. The crop of ice is from eight to twelve inches in thickness and of an excellent quality.

—Persons sending in communications and desiring the same published must sign their names to them, otherwise they will receive no attention.

—The passenger traffic on the Pennsylvania railroad, main line, is now greater than it was ever known to be in the past. Most every train is run in sections.

—Have you been around to Mitch Cunningham's to see the money-making machine? According to all reports it is a marvel and just mysteriously enough constructed to fool even a bank president.

—Cashier Green, of the defunct Muncy bank, who was before the grand jury on an indictment charging him with misappropriating the funds of the bank, has been discharged because of insufficint evidence.

—In the case of the application for a new trial for Charles Cleary argued before the Supreme Court in Philadelphia on Monday, the court has reserved its decision, so that there is still a suspense of uncertanity.

—Rush Larrimer the liveryman was taking a sleigh ride yesterday when his horse became frightened and succeded in throwing him out of the sleigh, but did not succeed in his attempts to get away, as Rush has been there before.

—Notice that Mr. Charles Nau has retired from the management of the Tyrone opera house. There were not enough "millions in it" tor Charlie so he steps out and will now give his entire attention to the management of his popular restaurant in Tyrone.

—As the time of year approaches for the usual annual flit, renters need not feel much uneasiness as, from present prospects, there will be plenty of houses in Bellefonte to supply all and some to spare. The only question that may arise will be the choice of location and price of rent.

—It is rumored that Mr. James McClain will move his story from the nail works in this place to the booming town of Hasting's in Cambria county. We would be sorry to lose such an enterprising business man as Mr. McClain from our town but if he concludes so go will wish him well wherever he may pitch his tent.

—Some of the enterprising citizens of Millheim are discussing very seriously, a plan to bring water into that place, but like many other places there are men who have fallen into that old "rut" of non progressiveness and are doing all that is in their power to stop it, nevertheless council will be asked, at the next meeting to allow the citizens to vote on the question.

—It must be very monotonous for the readers of the two uptown papers to be compelled to continually peruse lengthy articles of contumely and abuse which have for their aim only the furtherance of a quarrel of a purely personal matter. But then the youthful editors, we suppose, must be excused on the grounds that their imagination leads them to believe that the public has an interest in their private happenings. Of course everybody is always interested in reading the "lives of great men,"

—By this time it is likely that Charles Cleary, the young man confined in the Clinton county jail under sentence of death for the murder of policeman Paul, in Renovo, knows whether he will have to hang or not, as his case was argued before the Supreme Court, in Philadelphia on Monday. Ex-Judge Orvis, of this place, went to the Quaker City on Saturday evening to assist District Attorney Brumgard in the argument for the Commonwealth, while Messrs. Kress and McCormick would plead for the prisoner.

ANOTHFR UNFORTUNATE.

W. E. JONES FATALLY INJUREC ON THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY ROAE

While Coupling Cars Sunday Afternoon He Received Injuries Which Resulted in His Death in Less Than an Hour After it Happened.

On Sunday afternoon William E. Jones, brakeman employed on the Allegheny Valley railroad, sustained injuries while in the discharge of his duties at the foot of Thirty-sixth street, Pittsburg, which resulted in his death in less than an hour afterward. There was some changing of cars being done from one track to another and to do this required a certain amount of coupling. In making one of these, Mr. Jones had adjusted the link, but the pin did not fall. To correct the latter fault he stepped in between the two cars, but as he did so his foot was caught and before he could extricate it he was caught and horribly crushed from the waist down. After being extricated from this position he lived for three-quarters of an hour and during this time suffered the most intense pain. Death then releaved him of his sufferings.

The deceased was 22 years of age on the 22nd of September last. At one time he was employed in the yard here. being a member of the crew of engine 989. Last August he left Altoona and obtained employment on the Allegheny Valley railroad on which line he met his death. Among the yardmen here he was generally liked, being a capable railroader and a genial companion. A sad featnre of the death is the fact that he was engaged to be married to a young lady in this city and the wedding was to take place in a few weeks.

His body was brought to Altoona on Philadelphia express last night and placed in the care of Undertaker Arthur. It was accompanied to the residence of Solomon Chathams, 310 Seventh avenue, by a delegation from camp 31, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of which he was a member. During his residence here he had boarded at the Chatham residence and it is from there the funeral will take place on wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Christian Endeavor,

The entertainment at the Presbyterian Chapel last evening, given by the Ohristian Endeavor Society, was a decided success.

About one hundred young people, and a few older ones, assembled in the elegant, well appointed, well arranged and well furnished rooms of the beautiful chapel and proceeded at once to enjoy the occasion.

Music, instrumental and vocal, recitations, conversation, refreshments &c were the order of the evening,

One novel feature was the minute "conversationes"

The committee appointed six leaders. The company assembled in groups of six or eight persons and the leaders spent five minutes with each group, then passed to another until the circle or circuit was completed.

Each person present was furnished with a card containing topics for conversation.

Books, music, temperance, coasting, leap year, chicken and waffles, was the program.

The time with each group seemed very short, but gave each one an opportunity to say something on each subject, and at the conclusion of the grand rounds, the subjects were pretty thoroughly discussed.

Miss Maggie Teats rendered a recitation, "The Inventors Wife" in such a pleasing and interesting manner that the "Encore" caused her to return and render the Haythen Chinese, which, in theatre parlance brought the house down. The young lady is certainly at home before an audience.

Two young ladies, (we did not learn their names) sang a duet in a manner very creditable themselves and pleasing to their listeners. Taken as a whole it was a very enjoyable entertainment.

Such gatherings are of great value to young people, as they tend to promote sociability, culture and refinement. We hope the young people of our city, may continue in the good way they have chosen, and that many future sociables are in store for them.

Local Institute at Millheim.

The teachers of Miles, Gregg, Penn and Haines township and Millheim Borough held a Local Institute at the public school bnilding in Millvill commencing Friday evening Jan. 22d at 7.30 p. m.

Institute organized by electing Prof. Gramley President pro tem and opened by singing "come unto me."

The musical part of the program was conducted by Mrs. Stowe as organist, assisted by Mr. Bumiller Dr. Harter, Mrs. Dr. Harter, Wm. Hartman and Stella Zerby, constituting an excellent choir. Their music was well rendered and very pleasing.

Next in order was the election of officers The former officials were reelected, with exception of Sect. who was not present.

Mr. Samuel Wolf was elected to fill his place, and filled it to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Next, Song, Dip boys; dip the oar.

Next, Essay how to teach reading in our public schools by Miss Maud Musser. Miss Musser advocated the word method.

This opened the door for discussion. Prof. Neff expressed himself in favor of combining the Alphabet Phonetic and word method as now taught in many schools and gave good reasons for his faith in that system.

He was followed by Prof's Gramley and Krise who each made a few remarks on the subject.

Next singing, My Mountain Home by choir and teachers.

Next Prof. Gramley read a paper on school discipline, stating that system, industry, energy, will power, self control and culture are the powers and aids to be invoked by teachers to assist them in mastering this difficult problem, adding, eternal vigilance is only safeguard.

Adjourned to meet at 9.45 Saturday morning.

Saturday morning, The teachers were on time, and opened by singing, He Leadeth Me.

Followed by prayer offered by Rev. Finkbinder, and singing, Work for the Night is Coming.

Minutes of last evening session, read and approved.

The school discipline question resumed and discussed by Mr. Alexander, exRepresentative of this district. Prof's Auman. Keen, Ditwiler, Duck, Krise and Rev. Finkbinder, each expressing his views and as a rule endorsing Prof. Gramley's opinion or plan.

At this point Mr. Alexander recommended the use of the hickory and birch occasionally, as circumstances might require. His opinion was that discipline must be enforced, by persuasion if possible, by force if necessary, good discipline must be had at all hazards.

The aspirations of youth was the next subject presented in an admirable essay by Miss Blanche Duck.

Next singing My Country 'Tis of Thee.

Next the subject of music in the school room and making it a branch of study and requiring all teachers to teach it, was introduced by Mr. Auman of Rebersburg. A lively discussion followed his address, which involved Messrs. Krise, Gramley, Ditwiler, Alexander and Harter, each taking sides pro or con.

Next Prof. Rogers offered a paper comparing the schools of Pennsylvania with those of Kansas. The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Krise, Gramley and Bitner, who at the request of the chairman, read a paper entitled, what should be done with the additional, State appropriation? He proposed that the teacher's salaries should be increased sufficiently to absorb the amount of the appropriation or a part might be thus used, and the school term be lengthened sufficiently to use the balance.

Adjourned to 1 o'clock p. m.

P. M. EXERCISES.

Opened by singing Help it On. to the tune of old Dickinson. Next, question box was opened, and the discussion of what shall be done with the appropriation was resumed. Mr. Alexander advised it be used in painting and ornamenting the school buildings, repairing fences and play grounds.

Prof. Neff explained what the object of the appropriation was. Prof. Krise suggested that it be divided into three parts, one third for teachers, one third for directors and balance for buildings.

His proposition seemed to strike the popular chord with all parties concerhed

Prof's Gramley, Boyer and Neff each made a few remarks and the subject dropped. Singing Ring the Bells.

Prof. Krise read a paper on analytical arithmetic, which showed much thought on the subject, and care in the preparation of the paper. Singing, Sacred Rest, the choir or quartette (which is the proper name) excelled even themselves on this beautiful hymn. Their rendition of it was superb.

Grammar was the next subject cobsidered, and was discussed by Messrs. Krise, Gettig, Alexander, Neff, Bitner and Gramley.

The quartette song "I heard the voice of Jesus."

The Teacher's Reward, was the subject of a paper by Mr. Lambert, and it was designed to cheer and encourage the teachers in their life work.

Spelling matches were then discussed, several teachers taking part in the discussion. The remarks would indicate that a majority of the teachers do not approve of old fashioned spelling matches.

Resolutions were now in orders, and the following were passed.

That we tender our thanks to the citizens of Millheim for the kind and hospitable entertainment extended to us. And also to the Quartette for their excellent music, we have so much enjoyed Also to all citizens and friends who have cheered us with their present during the sessions of our institute.

That while we endorse the holding of local institutes, we deprecate the absence of so many of our fellow teachers at this and hope their zeal may be increased sufficiently to cause them to attend at future sessions.

That we regret the unvoidable absence of our worthy county Superintendent and our rsepected Ex Co. Supt. D. M. Wolf D D.

Adjournment.

P. O. S. A.

Mr. Geo. Harmon an active member of of the order of Patriotic Sons of America, is desirous of organizing a camp in Bellefonte city proper.

He has a blank charter, and all lacking now is the members, and he will be happy to give information to all who may feel an interest in the order.

—The mail west on Friday evenisg was about forty minutes late.

COMING AND GOING

ARE YOUR FRIENDS ON THE FOLLOWING LIST?

Names of Bellefonters Out of Town and Strangers in Town.

Mr. William Utz is lying sick at his home on Bishop street.

Four of engineer Daniel Lebkichr's children are down with the grip.

Geo. Mensh, Coburn's efficient Constable is attending court this week.

Mr. Joseph L. Montgomery made a business trip to Williamsport on Wednesday.

Mr. Thomas Reese and wife from Austin Potter county Pa are visiting relatives at Milesburg.

Wm. Coxie of Altoona spent Sunday with Mr. Joel Johnson his father-in-law, of this city.

Mr. John F. Laurie returned on Wednesday evening from a two weeks, trip to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Chambers' her son William aud her son Charlie's wife of this place are all seriously ill with the grip.

Mr. James McMullen and Joe Kelly two of Snow Shoe's agreeable young men spent Sunday in Bellefonte.

Mr. George Smith has again returned home and his smiling countenance was visible on the street on Monday.

Mr. Lewis Beezer of Altoona. is visiting his mother in this place. Mr. Beezer is an excellent architect and carpenter.

We are glad to notice that Mrs. John Lane has so far recovered from her recent illness as to be able to be out and around.

Mr. Wm. Haveracke of Pine Grove, a possessor of one of the five hundred medals issued by Congress, to the first defenders, was a visitor at our office to-day.

Mr. Smeltzer of Pleasant Gap, one of the old subscribers of the Republican baid us a visit to-day and made us happier by renewing his subscription for another year.

Squire Reefsnyder of Milheim is in town in quest of a person who registers as a Veterinary horse shoer, but left the national Hotel at that place and forgot to pay his bill.

The many friends of Charlie Glenn the photographer will be glad to hear of his recovery from a severe attack of the grip, which has kept him in the house for about three weeks.

Miss Sharp, who conducted the meetings the past two weeks, at the M. E. church, has returned to her home. The meeting will be continued by the pastor and members.

We learn that Miss Gill, the young lady injured in the coasting accident, is slowly improving. We hope she may speedily recover, and no permanent disability result. She has the sympathy of the public in her affliction.

Mr. A. B. Cowher Proprietor of the restaurant in the basement, near Krider's exchange, has bought the store at Filmore post office and will take charge next Thursday. His many friends regrets his leaving but wish him much success in his new business.

Mr. William P. Fisher, the fruit grower and nurseryman of Unionvill, Pa.. is in Bellefonte to day on a little business trip. It might here be said that last fall Mr. Fisher made more cider and housed more bushels of apple than any other ten farmers in Centre county, and the most of his crop Mr. Fisher still holds

By the kind courtesy of Mr. Geo. O. Boal a former Bellefontain, now holding a position in the census Bureau at Washington D. C. we are in receipt of the advance copy of statistics of railways in the United States. The entire volume will cover about 875 pages of great value to information seekers. Our complements to Mr. Boal.

Mr. Henry Stevens, of Loveville, is in town to-day. Mr. Stevens was one of the large number who tried for the nomination for county commission in the fall of 1890 and also one of the number who failed to "get there." However, Mr. Stevens was not very anxious for the office else he possibly could have made the nomination with a little more effort on his part.

Mr. William Charles and family, after spending a few days at the residence of Mr. William Jones, in this place, have departed for their home in Williamsport. It is needless to say that their visit here was made as pleasant as possible by Mr. Jones and his estimable wife, as all who knew the latter are fully aware that they are par excellence in the matter of entertaining.

Mr. John Dubbs, of the firm of Swartz & Dubbs, implement dealer of this place, departed on the 5.20 p. m. train Friday evening for Philipsburg where he went to see his father, Mr. Jeremiah Dubbs, who is lying seriously ill with the grippe. Mr. Dubbs, senior, is now almost four-score years of age, and for that reason will doubtless have a struggle to overcome his present illness.

Dr. Thomas C. VanTries will depart tomorrow morning, after having spent a few days at his home in this place, for his newly-chosen future home in Blairsville, Indiana county. The doctor says that that is the booming town of western Pennsylvania and a good location for printers, doctors, lawyers, etc., and especially good for doctors, as there is just now lots of sickness there. The doctor's family will follow him to Blairsville about the middle of March. We are sorry to lose them from Bellefonte but wish them prosperity and happiness in their new home.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. James Reed, whose home is in Bellefonte, but who now fills an important position in Washington, is seriously ill with la grippe and pneumonia. So suddenly was he seized with the prevalling disease that he had to be carried from his desk to his hotel. We trust that Mr. Reed's strong constitution may avail in pulling him through his present illness.

Ex-Commissioner John D. Decker, of Potters Mills, was in Bellefonte on Monday transacting business and greeting old acquaintances. Mr. Decker has been unfortunate in the past few weeks to have considerably sickness in his family and for that reason was obliged to return home sooner than he otherwise would have done. He also reports considerable sickness all through Pennsvalley.

Mrs. Ex-Governor Curtin, who for some time past has been lying in Philadelphia sick with the grippe has, we are glad to say, so far recovered as to be brought home, arriving in Bellefonte on the 8,54 train Tuesday evening, in a special car. All the friends of this much esteemed lady will be glad to know that she is again at her home in this place and will join in the wish for her speedy recovery to good health

MILESBURG ITEMS

La Grippe has been holding high carnival among the old and young, great and small of our town for the past two weeks.

Oscar Lucas and his amiable sister Anna accompanied by Miss Anna Hensyl, three of Howard's society young ladies and gentlemen, spent Sunday with Mr. N. B. Miles and wife of this place.

The young people of Milesburg are enjoying themselves on roller skates, in Bogg's Hall several evenings of each week.

Mrs. Mattern wife of Dentist Mattern, returned from St. Louis Mo. last Saturday morning. She was called there to attend the funeral of her venerable father. Her many friends will be glad to hear of her safe return.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Zimmerman are both suffering with the Grippe. Confined to the house. We hope for their speedy recovery.

Mrs. Clara Adams accompanied by her mother and daughter are visiting friends and relations in Howard.

Will Worden who has been employed at Logan spent a ew days at his home last week.

S. C. P. Jones is again on the sick list.

W. O. Creen, the typo, returned from Altoona last week and is now at work in Bellefonte.

Miss Amelia Martin one of Milesburg's competent and successful teachers, we are pleased to learn is rapidly recovering from a severe attack of the prevalent disease.

Edith Else, who has been visiting friends in Tyrone has returned home. She reports a, to herself at least, pleasant visit.

Mrs. Z. D. Miles is in Altoona visiting friends. She has been there two weeks and will remain sometime yet, as that place is the home of her childhood.

Milesburg can boast of having more pretty young ladies than any other city along the Bald Eagle Valley. It is their pretty faces and winning ways, that attract Bobby Garman, Dave Kelly and other young gentlemen from Bellefonte, so frequently, to this place. Better look a leedle out, boys.

Miss Maggie Hall of Unionville is visiting her sister Mr. John E. Miles, the accomplished and amiable wife of our enterprising young merchant.

Mr. A. E. Kreamer was a visitor in our city lately. Somebody might be able to explain why he came,

Large congregations were in attendance at all our churches Sunday evening.

Harry Bouse, the live Druggist at Snow Shoe, spent Sunday at his home here.

Miss Kate Green who went to Philadelphia for medical treatment, has returned, improved in health.

Mr Henry Comer, one of our best citizens, we are glad to report as convalesent. He had a hard tussel with La Grippe.

Governor Pattison May be Present.

A letter received this morning by a gentleman in Bellefonte from John A. Woodward, who is now in Harrisburg, contains the information that Governor Pattison has promised to be in Centre county next week in attendance at one or more of the Farmer's Institutes to be held at Millheim, Boalsburg and Howard. It is not yet definitely known just when he will be here or how long he may stay, but there is every reason to believe that he will spend several days in the county. This is an additional reason why the farmer's of Centre county should all attend these institutes.

THE TYRONE BANK.

Report of the Appraisers as Filed With the Prothonotary.

Messrs. J. H. Mattern and S. B. Isenberg, appraisers appointed by the common pleas court of Blair county to make an inventory and appraisement of the assigned estate of the defunct Tyrone bank, filed a statement of the result of their labors in the prothonotary's office at Hollidaysburg yesterday morning.

Following is a recapitulation of the assets of the bank and its four stockholders, namely, Caleb Guyer, A. B. Hoover, P. Flynn and Claude Jones:

Tyrone Bank Property	$74,319 78
C Guyer	32, 20 00
A. B. Hoover	34, 00 00
P. Flynn, a steel safe	7 00
C. Guyer and A B. Hoover	7,500 00
Claude Jones	0,74 00
Total Resources	$158,2 4 78

Six hundred acres of coal land in Clearfield county, the property of the bank, are appraised at $54,000. Appraisers S. B. Isenberg and D. S. Kloss also filed a separate statement of the assigned property of Claude Jones.

The bonds of A. A. Stevens, esq., assignee of the Tyrone bank, C. Guyer, A. B. Hoover and P. Flynn, in the sum of $360,000, was approved by Hon. John Deane, the president judge. G. W. Burket, J. P. K. Cass, W. Fisk Conrad and J. L. Mitchell are the sureties on the bond.

The bond of F. R. Warring, assignee of Claude Jones, in the sum of $20,000, was approved. F. D. Beyer and Z. B. Graf are the sureties on this bond.

The New Presbyterian Church at Milesburg.

The new Presbyterian church at Milesburg, of which a description has not yet been published, is as nice and convenient place of worship, as one would see in a days travel. The present Pastor, Rev. W. O. Wright, and congregation have labored hard and faithfully for about three years and seven months in raising the necessary finances and building this church.

It is situated along the pike near the centre of the town, on the lot formerly owned by Mrs. A. M. Tipton, which they bought from the heirs.

The history of this congregation commences about eighteen hundred and thirty four, of which James Alexander (deceased) is said to be the founder. The church being built on his ground near Milesburg, where they worshiped, till about four years ago, when fire destroyed the building and contents except a few fixtures and organ, which are in the present church. They being thus deprived of a place of worship, rented Bogg's Hall, where services have been conducted, till Sunday January the tenth, when they opened the doors of the church which Pastor and congregation have labored so hard and earnestly in building. The funds needed to complete the church not being had the dedication was post-poned for an indefinite length of time in order that it may be dedicated, free of incumbrance.

The windows are stained glass and while they present a handsome and ornamental appearance are substantial.

The one which covers almost the entire front of the building, was presented by the Dr. Geo. L. Potter Post No. 26, G. A. R., containing almost one hundred and sixty square feet of glass at a cost of one hundred and forty dollars. It is a very beautiful window.

Time and space forbids us giving a complete description of the other windows which are gifts of friends.

The first on the right as you enter the church was presented by Emanuel Noll, to the memory of Marie Pauline Noll, his mother.

Miss Laura Wright and Sunday school class presented one to the memory of James Alexander. Another is to the memory of Mrs. A. M. Tipton by her heirs.

W. B. Thomas furnished one beautiful window in memmoriam of his parents, Mr and Mrs. J. B. Thomas.

Miss Mary Devling, showed her affection for Pastor and church by presenting a window to Rev. W. O. Wright, which as long as the church stands, will bring to ones mind the earnest and faithful labor that he performed in order that his people might have a comfortabe and suitable place of worship.

The seventh is a present from Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner, it like the rest presents a handsome appearance.

The two pulpit windows were put in by Mr. Robert Holmes of Milesburg.

The seats were presented by the second Presbyterian church of Altoona and have a seating capacity of about three hundred and fifty.

It is well ventilated and heated. James Harris & Co furnished the furnace, which the Pastor takes great pleasure in showing to visitors, and states that it gives perfect satisfaction.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE